

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## AMERICORPS: ANOTHER FAILED ELITIST PROGRAM

**HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 4, 1995*

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, in typical liberal fashion, the President 2 years ago chose to respond to declining voluntarism by throwing Federal money and bureaucrats at the problem. At the time, I warned against this wasteful use of limited tax dollars because it would jeopardize worthwhile and necessary projects.

Lo and behold, 2 years later, that is exactly what happened. President Clinton's pet project was funded at the expense of needed veterans' health care projects. Mr. Speaker, veterans are people who know all there is to know about national service and deserve the assistance our limited resources can provide. To that end, my good friend and chairman of the Veterans' Committee, BOB STUMP, and I sponsored an amendment to restore the funding for VA outpatient clinics by rescinding funds from AmeriCorps.

Like all other liberal programs, AmeriCorps is wrought with abuse and spends half its money on bureaucracies and paperwork. Just like their School Lunch Program, which supports bureaucrats instead of feeding hungry children, this volunteer program, intended to provide student aid, funds even more bureaucrats rather than directly aiding students. Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, the liberals and President Clinton have succeeded in exacerbating the problem of voluntarism by throwing money at it. Their volunteers receive more money and benefits than many of our hard-working citizens. On top of that, the tax dollars funding this program often go to wealthy families, maintaining their elitist pool of feel-gooders instead of inspiring do-gooders. Supporting existing community based groups who already perform charitable duties would incite civic virtue and activism amongst others.

Mr. Speaker, since my warning 2 years ago wasn't enough to discourage my fellow Members from creating another wasteful, bureaucratic program, I would like to offer the following article that appeared in the Hill newspaper as evidence of its failure. "AmeriCorps: Rhetoric vs. Reality" provides justification for rescinding valuable tax dollars from this misguided program.

[From the Hill, Mar. 29, 1995]

AMERICORPS: RHETORIC VS. REALITY

(By Allyson Tucker)

Thanks to a \$1.7 million public relations budget, AmeriCorps, the Clinton administration's national service program created in 1993, remains a sacred cow despite a cost of \$30,400 per "volunteer" and abundant evidence of waste and abuse.

Consider the facts. In 1993-1994 AmeriCorps had about 20,000 "volunteers" who the Clinton administration promised would be working as teachers, doctors and police officers to

help improve communities. The reality, however, is that the majority of these highly paid "volunteers" work in federal or state bureaucracies, government-funded programs or even political action organizations.

For example, more than 2,800 AmeriCorps participants work in federal departments or agencies, including 1,200 in the U.S. Department of Agriculture, 525 in the Interior Department, 210 in the U.S. Department of Justice, 135 at the Environmental Protection Agency and 60 at the National Endowment of the Arts.

The federally funded Legal Service Corporation, the chief litigator for the welfare state (which for example, represents drug dealers when they are threatened with eviction from public housing), was awarded 44 AmeriCorps volunteers, cost the U.S. taxpayer \$959,000 plus an additional \$1,242,784 in "matching funds." In San Francisco, the AmeriCorps "Summer of Safety" program organized 40 groups to rally against the federal crime bill's "three strikes and you're out" provision.

More than half of the money spent on AmeriCorps ends up funding bureaucracies and paperwork. 'Educrats' at Northwestern University, for example, were given \$140,000 by AmeriCorps to develop "a plan to complete for more AmeriCorps money next year," without funding a single "volunteer." Similarly, AmeriCorps gave bureaucrats a \$100,000 planning grant to study a volunteer corps in the Virgin Islands and gave the Council of Great City Schools, which is devoted to the "advancement of education in inner-city public schools through public and legislative advocacy," a \$200,000 planning grant. Again, none of this money went to help students pay for college.

Despite the rhetoric, AmeriCorps does little to help working families pay for college. At a 1993-94 price tag of \$155.5 million, about one-tenth of one percent of the 16 million students enrolled in post-secondary education participated in AmeriCorps. Even if Congress expands the program to 150,000 participants by 1997 as the Clinton administration has requested, less than one percent of students will be able to participate.

Furthermore, the majority of the students recruited come from wealthy, not poor or needy, households. The AmeriCorps program is not means-tested (the liberals in Congress defeated conservative efforts to develop a means test). Thus, the children of wealthy and influential people can elbow out poor students for participants in the program. As Sen. Robert Byrd (D-W.V.) noted on the Senate floor, instead of sending one AmeriCorp participant (who may or may not need financial assistance) to college, five needy students could qualify for Pell Grants.

Nor does AmeriCorps promote "volunteerism". Each AmeriCorps "volunteer" is paid a \$7,400 stipend and a \$4,750 tuition credit, worth approximately \$7.27 per hour, plus medical benefits and free child care. The total, tax-free AmeriCorps package is worth nearly \$20,000 annually, more than the income of 39.3 million working Americans. The total, non-taxable income of an AmeriCorps "volunteer" exceeds the median income of workers in the private sector, including those with years of experience. The educational benefits also exceed those available to veterans. In addition, at least \$15,000 per

participant goes for overhead and administration.

Worse than President Clinton's good intentions gone awry and the litany of waste and abuse is AmeriCorps' effect on the essence of volunteerism. Private sector community service is thriving. The Labor Department estimates that there are currently three million unpaid volunteers between the ages of 18 and 25, most of whom work for religious organizations, the backbone of community activism.

The laudable goals of AmeriCorps do not match its reality. If the goal is to expand educational opportunity, the AmeriCorps budget would be better spent on direct aid to students. If the goal is to stimulate service, Congress should amend the tax code to allow for tax credits or increased deductions for those who donate their time and money.

## THE HOME RUN READER SUMMER READING PROGRAM

**HON. JIM LIGHTFOOT**

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 4, 1995*

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring the Members' attention to a reading program in my district which has done a great deal to motivate young people to read. It seems commonplace to hear about American students who do not meet the strenuous criteria we must require of them. Unfortunately, it is not unusual to hear about young Americans who graduate from high school without adequate reading skills.

This program is sponsored by the Daily Tribune newspaper in Ames, IA, and the Iowa Cubs baseball team and is entitled, appropriately enough, "The Home Run Reader Summer Reading Program." This program was conceived with the sole purpose of helping children discover the pleasure of reading. The program has been successful.

Last year marked the launch of the program and over 5,000 children and 26 libraries in 4 Iowa counties were involved. The students ranged in age from 2 to 16 years of age and read or had read to them an astounding 50,000 books, according to Mary Youngerman, a constituent in my district who served as the coordinator of the program. This summer, the program will span eight counties and its estimated that 12,000 young people will participate.

It is my hope that participating in this program will initiate a love of reading in children that will last them for the rest of their lives. According to Ms. Youngerman, this program was inspired by a similar program in Illinois.

Mr. Speaker, I hope other Members will feel free to contact me if they are interested in developing similar programs in their districts. Hopefully, bringing attention to the Home Run Reader Summer Reading Program will motivate others to get involved at the local level to encourage young people to read and learn.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

WIZARDS OF WESTWOOD RECLAIM  
NATIONAL TITLE**HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 4, 1995*

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the new NCAA National Basketball Champion UCLA Bruins.

It was a night for the ages. It was a night for the new to replenish the old, a night to cast-off the shackles of history of the glory of the present, a night for old ghosts to summon new heroes. It was a night for the UCLA Bruins to sustain its magnificent legacy with a performance worthy of its storied past. The Bruins delivered—emphatically.

The game between the UCLA Bruins and defending national champion Arkansas Razorbacks was truly a battle of titans. The Razorbacks were trying to become only the second NCAA basketball champion to repeat in 22 years. The Bruins were trying to win their first championship in 20 years. They did not disappoint. They played with the skill, intensity, and determination that befitted champions, past and present. It was like Ali and Frazier, Secretariat and Affirmed, Magic and Bird. Champions who transcended their sport and brought out the best in each other.

The game was played with Bruins past and present watching from the sidelines. The Wizard of Westwood, John Wooden, was in the stands. Tyus Edney, the Little General, was sitting on the bench with a badly sprained wrist. It was said that the Bruins could not match the Arkansas bench. It was said that Bruins could not match Arkansas size and strength. Finally, it was said that the Bruins simply could not match the skill and resiliency of the defending champions. But the Bruins were more than a match for the Razorbacks.

When the Razorbacks pressed, the Bruins attacked with speed and precision. When the Razorbacks took it to the hole, the Bruins blocked shots, stole passes and held the vaunted Arkansas inside game to season lows in points and rebounds. When the Razorbacks shot the rock from the perimeter, the Bruins held Arkansas sharpshooters to an abysmal 10 of 28. And when the Razorbacks made a final frenzied run, the Bruins kicked out the jams and ran away for a 89-78 victory.

The critics have been silenced. Digger Phelps, Dickie V. and the rest of hoop punditry must now pay the Bruins their due respect as the 11th NCAA National Championship banner is hung from the rafters of Pauly Pavilion.

DAVID LOUIE: A SHINING EXAM-  
PLE OF EXCELLENCE IN JOUR-  
NALISM**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 4, 1995*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and commend Mr. David Louie, a two-time Emmy Award winning reporter for KGO-TV in San Francisco, for his long and distinguished career. After 25 years of excellence in broadcasting and a bright future ahead of him,

David is and will continue to be one of the premier television reporters in the Nation.

In the many years that I have known David, he has always been a shining example of integrity and intelligence in broadcast journalism. David has been at KGO-TV since 1972, starting as a general assignment reporter, and now is the business editor and money reporter as well as a contributing reporter on "Marketplace," the station's weekly business program.

Recently, David Louie was elected as chairman of the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences [NATAS], a nonprofit organization of 10,000 members committed to enriching the quality of television programming. Elected to the NATAS board in June 1994 and currently serving a 25-year term, David is known nationally for his remarkable contribution to the field of journalism.

David's active involvement in the community and in promoting the advancement of broadcast journalism prompted Mayor Frank Jordan of San Francisco to declare July 19, 1994, as "David Louie Day." Also, David was inducted into the prestigious NATAS Silver Circle, composed of media professionals who have served as broadcasters for 25 years and who have made notable contributions to Northern California television programming.

In 1990, David was elected as national president of the Asian American Journalists Association, an organization encouraging ethnic diversity in our Nation's newsrooms. He has and continues to serve with distinction in this extremely important capacity.

Mr. Speaker, these numerous awards and honors speak volumes about one of our Nation's finest reporters. In friendship and admiration, I extend my most heartfelt congratulations to this extraordinary American.

WELFARE REFORM FOR WESTERN  
WATER CHEATS**HON. GEORGE MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 4, 1995*

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, while the House has been rushing to cut child care, school lunches, and a host of other programs for poor people, the Bureau of Reclamation has been quietly writing the last chapter of new rules that will help eliminate one of the most abused subsidy programs in government. If you want to hunt down welfare cheats, look to California's Central Valley, where the Federal Government doles out millions of taxpayer dollars each year in the form of illegal water subsidies to a few selected owners of corporate farm operations. The water subsidy abuses have for years been a huge embarrassment of Presidents of both political parties. But the Clinton administration has published new regulations that will once and for all close the loopholes in the Federal Water Program. The San Diego Union last week published an insightful description of this resource ripoff. I urge my colleagues to closely read the following editorial.

[From the San Diego Union-Tribune, Mar. 29, 1995]

## REDISTRIBUTE STATE'S WATER

LARGE CORPORATE FARMS SHOULD NOT BE  
SUBSIDIZED

The future of San Diego County, and all of Southern California, depends on water. In average years, we can supply only 5 percent to 10 percent of our own needs. We have to import the rest from Northern California and the Colorado River.

Teh first thing businesses must know before they can operate in San Diego is whether they will have a guaranteed water supply in the future. Without that, little else matters. As San Diego continues to grow, and as our economic future increasingly depends on attracting new business or expanding existing ones, a guaranteed water supply will become more important than ever.

California has plenty of water for San Diego and everybody else, but for decades it has been locked up in the Central Valley. Agriculture uses about 80 percent of all the water delivered in California, and Central Valley agriculture accounts for most of that.

In the Central Valley, most farmers get water subsidized by taxpayers. Some pay as little as \$10 to \$20 per acre-foot. Contrast that with farmers in San Diego County, who pay the same retail rate as the city—\$550 to \$700 per acre-foot.

The artificially low water rates in the Central Valley, locked in by contracts as long as 40 years, help explain why so much of the state's water never gets south of the Tehachapi Mountains. At such cheap prices, there is no incentive for farmers to conserve. But there is plenty of incentive to waste water by farming marginal land and growing water-intensive crops in a virtual desert.

In recent years, the Central Valley's grip on the state's water supply has begun to loosen. In 1992, President Bush signed the Central Valley Project Improvement Act, which for the first time allowed Central Valley farmers to sell their water to cities.

Now, the U.S. Department of Interior's Bureau of Reclamation is moving to undo a decades-old inequity that has allowed huge corporate farms to skirt acreage limits for subsidized water. If the feds are successful, Central Valley farmers will have even more impetus to sell water to cities like San Diego.

Federally subsidized water was only supposed to be for small, family farms. Up until 1982, the limit was 160 acres, although it was almost universally ignored. Then it was raised to 960 acres, but huge farms of thousands of acres continued receiving taxpayer-subsidized water by simply dividing their land into 960-acre trusts in the names of family members. One of the nation's largest corporate farms, J.G. Boswell, sold its acreage to its employees' trust fund. It was all done on paper; nothing changed on the ground.

The Bureau of Reclamation, which for years winked at such practices, now intends to crack down on them. Central Valley farmers will fight back with their substantial political clout. But the Bureau of Reclamation should hang tough.

Taxpayers should not be subsidizing huge corporate farms. But there also must be a free-market redistribution of water resources in California.

California's cities are the industrial and commercial engines that drive the state's economy. To survive and prosper, San Diego and other cities need more Central Valley water. Eliminating taxpayer subsidies for huge corporate farms would free up water for cities. Federal officials should strictly enforce the 960-acre limit for subsidized water.

TRIBUTE TO VFW POST 2151

**HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 4, 1995*

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the past commanders and auxiliary presidents of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 2151. On April 8, 1995, V.F.W. Post 2151 will hold a commemorative dinner at their Post in Gary, IN, to honor their past officers.

The past commanders of V.F.W. Post 2151 include: Harold James, Otha Williams, Dan L. Williams, Joe Dishmon, Bob Wilson, Jesse Rogers, Bill Woodard, William Rapier, Lee G. Coleman, and Virgil Fields.

The past auxiliary presidents for V.F.W. Post 2151 include: Bertha Harvey, Dorothy Jordan, Bessie Jones, Prestine Fontleroy, Ada Williams, Jennie Young, Mary Clay, Elouise Woodard, Jessie M. Shackelford, Doris Daniels, Mary Pendelton, Mattie Gault, Lula Marshall, Doris Daniels, Verlee Perry, and Vanessa Jenkins.

These former commanders and auxiliary presidents have been dedicated to preserving the memory of the service of the U.S. soldiers to defend our country in foreign wars. Because of the V.F.W.'s efforts in the preservation of the history of the United States and foreign affairs policy, our citizens can learn from past experience in hopes for a better world.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other colleagues to join me in commemorating these honorable men and women of V.F.W. Post 2151 for their dedicated service to our great country.

SALUTING U.S. COAST GUARD  
COMDR. WILLIAM J. "WOODY"  
LEE ON HIS RETIREMENT

**HON. JACK FIELDS**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 4, 1995*

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, those of us who have worked on issues important to the U.S. Coast Guard have enjoyed the opportunity to work with Comdr. William J. "Woody" Lee. Woody will retire from his position in the very near future after 21 years of active duty service in the Coast Guard, and I would like to take a moment to salute his efforts on behalf of the U.S. Coast Guard.

Since 1992, Woody has worked closely with many of us in the House on issues important to the Coast Guard. I worked especially closely with Commander Lee from 1993 to 1995, when I served as the ranking Republican member of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. During those years, committee staffers, Chairman GERRY STUDDS, and I all relied on advice and information supplied by Woody to better understand the needs of the men and women of the U.S. Coast Guard as they worked to carry out their many diverse missions.

Throughout the years I worked with him, I was always impressed with Woody's tireless efforts on behalf of the Coast Guard, and his efforts to improve communication between top Coast Guard officials and those of us on Cap-

itol Hill charged with overseeing the Coast Guard's activities.

Commander Lee coordinated hundreds of Coast Guard presentations at congressional hearings and briefings, including annual budget briefings and updates on Coast Guard operations during the Cuban and Haitian refugee crises. Woody coordinated more meetings and appearances on Capitol Hill by the two Coast Guard commandants under whom he served than had been coordinated during the entire previous decade. Woody's efforts to foster a better relationship and improved communication between top officials of the U.S. Coast Guard and those of us in Congress resulted in widespread and bipartisan support in the house for the U.S. Coast Guard as it worked to carry out its many varied responsibilities.

But Woody always believed that telling the Coast Guard story involved more than participating in congressional hearings. In his years as the Coast Guard's liaison officer in the House, Woody organized and managed more than 30 field trips for House staff members. Those trips provided staffers with invaluable first-hand information and a better understanding of Coast Guard operations, missions, and needs.

In the same way, Woody understood the need for his fellow Coast Guard officers to better understand how the Congress works. That's why he volunteered to speak at the Chief Petty Officer's Academy and the Reserve Training Center Group Commander's course. That's also why he has taken the time to advise field commanders on how they can foster greater understanding of Coast Guard missions by the public as well as by Federal-level elected officials.

A 1974 graduate of the U.S. Coast Guard Academy, Woody deserves our sincere thanks for the 21 years of distinguished and selfless service he has given to the U.S. Coast Guard and to his country. Woody informs me that he's accepted an exciting and challenging position at Raytheon, and that he plans to continue his marathon running. I know you, Mr. Speaker, and all of my colleagues join with me in wishing Comdr. William J. "Woody" Lee—as well as his wife, Dona, and their two children—continued success and happiness in the years ahead.

HONORING STANLEY O.  
IKENBERRY, PRESIDENT, UNI-  
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS, UPON HIS  
RETIREMENT

**HON. THOMAS W. EWING**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 4, 1995*

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, this week the Illinois congressional delegation and alumni of the University of Illinois in the Washington, DC, area will honor U of I president, Stanley O. Ikenberry. At the conclusion of this academic year, President Ikenberry will be retiring from his post after 16 years of outstanding service to the U of I, the Champaign-Urbana community, the entire State of Illinois, and indeed to the country. His daily presence in the president's office will be deeply missed, but his influence will be felt for many years to come.

Among the highlights of President Ikenberry's tenure are the establishment of the

U of I at Chicago campus, the Beckman Institute for Advanced Science and Technology, the President's Award and University Scholars Programs, and the National Center for Supercomputing Applications, in addition to construction of a host of new academic buildings and laboratory space. President Ikenberry's leadership and dedication to these and other projects have earned the U of I its continued paramount reputation in the academic and scientific research community not only in Illinois but throughout the country. Indeed, President Ikenberry's visionary and bold leadership over the years has helped to establish the U of I as one of the premier and most highly respected research institutions throughout the world.

On a personal note, President Ikenberry has been a good friend and someone with whom it has been a fine pleasure to work closely with over many years both as a Member of Congress and during my service in the Illinois General Assembly. I am pleased that Stan and his wife Judith will continue to call Urbana home and I look forward to continuing our friendship in the years ahead.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the entire Illinois delegation I offer our congratulations to President Ikenberry for his life-long commitment to the highest quality education, the advancement of research, and distinguished service to students at the U of I, as well as all of the people of Illinois and our country. We cannot thank him enough for his contributions toward the betterment of all our lives.

HONORING PAUL J. MANAFORT

**HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 4, 1995*

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday evening, April 26, 1995, Paul J. Manafort, a friend and admired community leader will be honored as Citizen of the Year by the New Britain Lodge of Elks. Paul's remarkable leadership and contributions to the greater New Britain community have spanned many decades and represent a broad spectrum of civic, professional, community and charitable endeavors.

Paul will be honored for his leadership, dedication and many achievements, both personally and professionally. He has dedicated his life to his family and community. Paul Manafort's elective service began on the New Britain Board of Aldermen. He was elected as mayor in 1965 and served three terms during a period of great cultural and societal change. His thoughtful and proactive leadership resulted in strong economic development and responsive public policies for the city. The respect Paul earned during his elective tenure led to his appointment as commissioner of the department of public works where his statewide service was widely acknowledged.

Community service and volunteerism have been the cornerstone of Paul's commitment to enriching the quality of life in New Britain. He has enjoyed membership in numerous civic, community and charitable organizations. His work with ethnic, veterans, disabled and church organizations is legendary. His active

participation on the boards of the Boys' and Girls' Club, New Britain General Hospital, the Police Athletic League, his leadership with the Greater New Britain Opera Association, the Sons of Italy, the Colombian Federation, St. Ann Church and civic groups such as the Elks, Lions Club and the Knights of Columbus have afforded Paul many awards and much acknowledgement throughout his many, many years of service. Those who have known and worked with Paul know that his tremendous contributions to the community are founded in the deep personal satisfaction he has found in helping others and his commitment to the city of New Britain and her citizens.

Veterans, the disabled, young and old citizens alike, fellow volunteers, his family and friends will gather on April 26 to share their very great appreciation, respect and admiration for one of the very great gentlemen and leaders in the city of New Britain.

IN HONOR OF HAYNE W. DOMINICK

### HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 4, 1995*

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, with all of the recent discussion about Enola Gay and some academic types trying to rewrite history, I'd like to talk a moment about a great American living in my district who knows much about the subject of World War II.

His name is Hayne W. Dominick, and as a 21-year-old machine gunner for the Army Air Corps he fought the Japanese across the Philippine Islands and then made the last stand at Corregidor. Days later, he survived the brutal and infamous Bataan death march. Like thousands of his comrades in that march, Mr. Dominick demonstrated a bravery, endurance, constancy in the face of torture and inhumane treatment, and compassion for his hurting comrades that is perhaps unmatched in military annals. Then, for another 4 years his courage carried him through the horrors and brutality of a Japanese prison camp.

We must never forget the true nature of World War II. It was a war of aggression by military dictators and their followers in Japan and Germany. Our Armed Forces fought with supreme bravery and sacrifice to save our way of life, to save democracy, to give suffering people back their freedom. And it was fought and won by great patriots like Hayne W. Dominick.

### TAIWAN'S SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS TO FIGHT NARCOTICS

### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 4, 1995*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, in August 1993, I had the privilege to attend a Regional Counter Narcotics Conference in Taipei, Republic of China. The conference was held in conjunction with the Republic of China's Ministry of Justice, and was attended personally by Justice Minister, Dr. Ma Ying-jeou. The decision to hold the conference in Taipei, together with Minister Ma's participation, was yet another indication from our friends on Taiwan of the seriousness of their antidrug efforts.

I have just received a letter from Benjamin Lu, the Republic of China's Representative here in the United States, which details some of the further steps undertaken by the Republic of China since the conference. I would like to include it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, because I feel it is important that such efforts do not go unnoticed here in the Congress. I strongly commend the Republic of China's antinarcotics efforts, and submit the following letter from Representative Lu:

TAIPEI ECONOMIC AND  
CULTURAL REPRESENTATIVE,  
Washington, DC, March 14, 1995.

Hon. CHARLES B. RANGEL,  
U.S. House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE RANGEL: I am writing to update you regarding an issue of great importance, international narcotics control. This is also a matter of mutual concern to the United States and my country, the Republic of China (ROC) on Taiwan.

According to reports released by the Ministry of Justice of the ROC, drug related crimes such as drug abuse, trafficking and money laundering were increasing in the Taiwan area in recent years. However, the ROC government has taken effective measures to put the problems under control, and the achievements were duly noted by American authorities. As commended by the "International Narcotics Control Strategy Report of 1995" of the United States Department of State, officially released on March 1, my government has launched nation-wide anti-drug programs and passed harsher laws against traffickers. In addition, although not a member of the United Nations, the ROC has introduced "legislation in conformity with the 1988 UN Convention in the areas of money laundering, precursor chemical controls and 'illegal drug' schedules."

Both the record-breaking volume of drug seizures and an impressive number of offenders indicted in Taiwan in recent years proved that our efforts have been fruitful. The report also noted that "the Taiwan authorities have mounted a concerted effort to attack the heroin trafficking problem and seizures of heroin have increased rapidly in the past few years. . . . Nevertheless, a unilateral effort of any country is not enough to win a complete victory against drugs. My government, therefore, has thoroughly cooperated with American as well as other international law enforcement agencies to crackdown on all drug related crimes and will continue to do so. The State report also indicated that, in the last year, the ROC government not only "continued to cooperate well" with the Drug Enforcement Agency but also explored with U.S. authorities the possibility of signing a bilateral counternarcotics agreement.

The people and the government of the ROC are as committed as you are to fighting drug problems. We hope you will take note of our strong commitment and vigorous actions on this important matter.

With warmest regards,  
Sincerely,

BENJAMIN LU,  
Representative.

### TRIBUTE TO REVEREND AND MRS. BURGOS

### HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 4, 1995*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Rev.

Gregorio Burgos and his wife, Lucia, on the celebration of their 50th wedding anniversary. Reverend and Mrs. Burgos were united in marriage in Puerto Rico on April 19, 1945. They are a fine example of family unity and together have contributed a great deal to our community and country.

Rev. Gregorio Burgos has been actively involved as a pastor and minister for the past 52 years. He and Lucia have dedicated their lives to helping others. Through their religious work in the community they have touched the lives of many in need. As a minister of the Church of God of the 7th Day, the Burgos have nurtured the spirits and minds of congregants throughout New Jersey. They have worked together to build congregations in many New Jersey cities, including Paterson, Jersey City, Newark, and Camden. In the State of New York they established parishes in the Bronx and Rochester, and in addition they have taken their message of love to Pennsylvania and the Caribbean.

The Burgos have dedicated most of their lives to their congregants and have known all the joys and sorrows of the religious life. When there was illness among their congregants, they comforted the sick and their families. When a child was born, they were there to join in the celebration. Whenever their was death, they were also there for consolation and to give the family strength to go on.

Their strong love and commitment for each other and their community helped inspired the writer Adalberto Mendez in his book entitled, "History of the Church of God of the 7th Day," Although both Gregorio and Lucia are semiretired, they remain actively involved in their congregation as counselors. Reverend and Mrs. Burgos have five children, Raquel, Wilfredo, Elieser, Irma, and Sara. They are also the loving grandparents of 15 grandchildren and 4 great grandchildren.

Please join me in wishing Rev. Gregorio Burgos, 79, and Mrs. Lucia Burgos, 68, a happy golden anniversary. A celebration will be held in their honor on April 9, 1995. I am sure that their family and friends are inspired by the example that they have set. I wish them continued happiness and prosperity.

### A TRIBUTE TO CENTRAL FALLS HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

### HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 4, 1995*

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a group of 25 students from Central Falls High School who won the Rhode Island title in the "We the People" competition on the Constitution and the Bill of Rights which was held March 12 at the Community College of Rhode Island.

The 25 juniors are all students in the U.S. history class taught by Bertrand Brousseau,

who is the chairman of the social studies department at Central Falls High School. The students will compete for national honors in joining 1,200 students from across the Nation in Arlington VA; and Washington DC, from April 29 to May 1.

The competition involves students demonstrating their knowledge of constitutional principles and their relevance to contemporary issues. Making the feat more impressive is that 14 of the 25 students from Central Falls High School learned English as a second language. Some of the students or their parents are natives of Portugal, Mexico, Puerto Rico, El Salvador, Mozambique, Colombia, Liberia, Poland, and Vietnam.

I will be visiting these award-winning students in their classroom on April 10 to wish them the best of luck in this competition. I am very proud of their accomplishments. They have shown that hard work and desire, along with proper parental and educational support, can overcome any language barriers.

I'd like to offer my congratulations and best wishes to Mr. Brousseau and his students: Kelly Bianchi, Berta Couto, Elizabeth Diaz, Elizabeth Gartska, Linda Layous, Juan Menzano, Christine Patricio, Hannah Tarawali, Alexandra Zaldana, Janet Blandon, Yolanda DaSilva, Michelle Doucet, Martha Gutierrez, Rebecca Lussier, Nelci Paiva, Celina Sackal, Halena Taveira, Melenie Casto, Daisy Diaz, Susan Freitas, Melanie Kowal, Mike Macedo, Beatriz Patino, Kathy Siwy, and Agnes Wec.

#### FAA SHOULD BE AN INDEPENDENT AGENCY

### HON. JIM LIGHTFOOT

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 4, 1995*

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to restore the Federal Aviation Administration to independent agency status. The legislation will also provide the FAA with the major personnel, procurement, and finance reforms needed to keep America's air traffic control system the best in the world.

Although our national air transportation system is the best in the world—it should be better. As a pilot and flight instructor, I've seen a lot of problems with the FAA bureaucracy. And I've heard from far too many people who've had first-hand experience with the mismanagement and inefficiencies at the FAA. These are exemplified by the advanced automation system, which is the core of the air-space modernization effort—a project bungled so badly that it is billions over budget an years behind schedule.

We're clearly not doing our best to ensure that ours is the safest and most efficient system possible. We've reached a point in the development of our aviation system where we can no longer postpone action. It is clear that everyone, the administration, Congress, and the aviation user groups agree on the need for reform at the FAA.

At the appropriations committee, we heard Secretary of Transportation Federico Pena testify that the Clinton administration's proposal for a Government-owned ATC Corporation is the only solution to the problems that exist at the FAA. Yet there is near-universal agreement that the administration's proposal is no solution at all. The General Accounting Of-

fice's analysis of the administration's proposal strongly suggests the proposal has been rigged with financial assumptions to make the concept superficially attractive.

While I recommend the administration for taking a proactive role in FAA reform, the plans has earned almost no support from the industry or from Congress. But there has been one positive outcome to the discussions about privatizing the nation's ATC system. It has helped focus the debate, allowing several common complaints about the FAA to emerge.

My legislation seeks to address those key obstacles which nearly everyone agrees are hampering our efforts to keep pace with technology and the growth of the aviation industry.

For example, the DOT structure hinders the FAA from doing its job in the most effective manner. By reestablishing an independent FAA, we eliminate the many layers of review by Department of Transportation political appointees and their staffs. While no former FAA Administrator supports the ATC Corporation proposal, restoring FAA to independent status is supported by 10 of the 11 living former FAA Administrators.

My bill provides an independent FAA with the personnel and procurement reforms needed to ensure the safety of the users of our increasingly complex and busy aviation system. It establishes two pilot programs; one to exempt the FAA from procurement regulations which hamper its ability to acquire the cutting edge technology it needs, and another to exempt FAA from most civil service rules except those relating to employee benefits.

The bill creates a select panel to review and report to Congress on innovative funding mechanisms, such as loan guarantees and restructured grant programs, to ensure that the money is there for future improvements of the Nation's aviation infrastructure.

My bill will establish a management advisory board made up of high-level industry representatives to advise the Administrator on management, policy, spending, and regulatory matters. And it will mandate that final action must be taken on all FAA rulemakings within 18 months after the date of their initiation.

I'm offering my bill as a starting point for developing consensus towards a meaningful and realistic reform effort. I hope you will join me as I continue to work with the leaders of the aviation community—the airlines, general aviation, FAA employees—to shape these ideas into the kind of package all of us can support.

#### TAXPAYERS, TIGHTEN YOUR BELT TO PAD INDUSTRY'S PURSE?

### HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 4, 1995*

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, as Congress nears the end of the first 100 days, let us examine some of the choices the new Republican majority has made to find ways to reduce the Federal deficit. In January, the Republican majority passed its balanced budget amendment without explaining to the American citizens which Federal programs will be sacrificed for the sake of deficit control. The Republican's rescissions bill, however, provided a glimpse of the programs on the chopping block, those which provide summer jobs for our youth, those which provide housing for

the elderly and poor, those which provide community service volunteer placements in our inner cities, and those which provide healthy lunches for our schoolchildren. This week, Republicans would widen the gap between the rich and the middle-class by passing a healthy tax break for the wealthiest members of society.

Of course, reducing our \$4 trillion deficit is a responsibility for all Americans. However, if the average American thinks that everyone is equally sharing the burden of balancing the budget, it's time for a wake-up call. While many Americans will have to learn to do more with less and while many worthwhile Federal programs are facing the Republican firing squad, some industries have been granted clemency from deficit reduction efforts. The mining, grazing, timber and agricultural industries, which use Federal mineral resources and operate on public lands, continue to shamelessly receive billions of taxpayer dollars in Federal subsidies each year, and Republicans plan to do nothing to ensure Americans a better return for their resources.

I'd like to submit for the RECORD and urge my colleagues to read a March 27 op ed by Mr. Jim Gogek that highlights some of the circumstances under which public resource industries continue to receive Federal handouts. In his San Diego Union-Tribune editorial, Mr. Gogek describes some of the egregious Federal policies that pad the pockets of natural resource development companies with billions of dollars each year.

Understandably, the taxpayers are outraged by these massive handouts to multimillion dollar industries and are calling for an end to corporate welfare, but most Republicans appear indifferent to their demands. How much longer will the taxpayer have to watch the new majority in Congress cut valuable programs in order to pay for timber sales in our national forests that lose money? How much longer will large mining companies be able to extract gold and silver from our public lands for only \$2.50 an acre? How much more money in subsidized irrigation must we give to huge agribusinesses for surplus crops? How much longer will we allow the annual giveaway of hundreds of millions of dollars to ranchers in the forms of cheap grazing leases and free livestock feed? How much longer must we all tighten our belts so that these industries, many of which are not even controlled by American citizens, may continue to grow rich from our tax dollars?

In February 1995, I introduced the Public Resources Deficit Reduction Act, legislation which will recover more than \$3 billion a year lost through these unreasonable Federal subsidies. I am pleased that 44 other Members, from both sides of the aisle, have joined me as co-sponsors of this legislation which will end this corporate welfare. As Congress continues to work toward increasing fiscal accountability and boosting returns to the Treasury, I urge my colleagues to consider joining us in our efforts to achieve fair-market value for the use of the public's resources.

[From the San Diego Union-Tribune, Mar. 27, 1995]

#### BIG AGRICULTURE ALSO DRAINS THE FEDERAL TILL

(By Jim Gogek)

My Republican colleagues promise that House GOP members will soon begin taking

on federal subsidies to business—dubbed “corporate welfare”—now that they have cut funding for such social programs as job training, drug courts, vocational education, summer jobs for kids, housing for the poor and elderly and food subsidies for low-income women, infants and children.

San Diego's freshman Republican, Rep. Brian Bilbray, was here recently and made the same promise: Subsidies are next on the block. However, he admitted that it might be a tough battle cutting some agriculture-related items, such as the \$500 million ethanol subsidy that goes mostly to one company in Illinois.

Big Ag greases the skids in Washington as well as anybody. The constituency favoring corporate subsidies has a lot more money for greasing than does the poor people's constituency. So don't hold your breath.

Here in California, federal subsidies are themselves a cash crop. Central Valley agriculture floats on the federal dole. Timber, mining and ranching operations also belly up to the trough. These are the same folks, by the way, who vehemently oppose any government regulation on their land. But they have no problem accepting a government handout.

Let's take a look at some of California's natural resource subsidies, starting with agriculture:

The Central Valley Project, a huge federal project that provides water to farmers in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys, has cost taxpayers between \$34 billion and \$70 billion since passage of the Reclamation Act of 1902, according to the Congressional Budget Office.

Of the nearly \$1 billion spent just to construct its irrigation facilities, only about \$50 million has been paid back by users.

Central Valley Project water districts pay a fraction of the full cost of water. According to a 1991 federal study, Westlands Water District paid \$8 per acre-foot of water whose full cost was actually about \$46 per acre-foot.

Some federally subsidized water goes to irrigate surplus crops, which receive an agriculture subsidy. A federal study in 1986 found that California crops receiving subsidized water were also getting nearly \$500 million in crop subsidies.

One of the nation's largest corporate farms, J.G. Boswell Co., tills about 192,000 acres in the Central Valley that are irrigated with federally subsidized water.

Farmers receiving federally subsidized water are negotiating contracts to sell that water to cities like San Diego—at market prices.

Besides water and crop subsidies, most Central Valley farms benefit from subsidized power from government-built hydroelectric dams to pump subsidized water to their fields. Some farms also receive millions to help market products overseas.

Over the last decade, \$1.3 billion in agriculture subsidy checks were mailed, not to rural areas but to major cities and their suburbs, where corporate farms and absentee farmers have their offices. San Diego received \$11.8 million, Los Angeles \$10.8 million and San Francisco \$13.9 million. Sacramento received \$102 million. A corporation based in Rancho Bernardo got almost \$1 million for a farm in Montana.

Those are only some of the agricultural subsidies in California alone. Imagine the cumulative sum we pay for the whole nation.

Then there are subsidies for grazing, mining and timber. Here's a few goodies:

The National Forest Service alone incurred \$557 million in net losses in 1993 in timber sales, grazing leases and mining subsidies.

A 120-year-old mining law doesn't require royalties based on the value of metal ores taken from federal land. The only payment for ownership of a claim is a fee of between

\$2.50 to \$5 an acre. A mining company holds a claim to a huge platinum strike in national forests in Montana estimated to be worth \$32 billion. The federal government will receive at most about \$10,000 for patenting the claims and acreage fees.

Ranchers pay \$1.86 a month per animal unit, which equals one cow and calf or four sheep, to graze on public land. The fee on private property is \$10 a month. Federal grazing leaseholders are allowed to sublease their land—at a substantial profit. Many leaseholders are huge corporate ranchers. One rancher in California leases 5 million subsidized acres in California, Nevada and Wyoming.

In California alone, the private use of publicly owned timber, grazing and mineral resources on national forest property resulted in a \$34 million net loss for taxpayers in 1993.

Not all public subsidies to business are bad. Some, such as certain research subsidies for medicine and science, return much greater social benefits than the original cash outlay could buy.

But providing millions of dollars to wealthy corporate farms? Giving away billions in valuable minerals and timber on public land? And perhaps worst of all, subsidizing the destruction of our forests, wilderness, grasslands and fisheries?

What do you call a public policy that does all that while at the same time slashes funds for summer jobs for kids? I can think of several words, but this is a family newspaper.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE NORTHWEST INDIANA HISPANIC COORDINATING COUNCIL

##### HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 4, 1995*

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the efforts of the Northwest Indiana Hispanic Coordinating Council for their numerous contributions to northwest Indiana.

Founded on November 15, 1988, the Hispanic coordinating council is composed of leaders from over 40 different Hispanic organizations. These people have committed themselves to improving the quality of life for the Hispanic residents of northwest Indiana. Council president and cofounder Benjamin T. Luna has been instrumental in providing the Hispanic community with motivation and opportunities for excellence.

On April 8, 1995, the coordinating council will present honors to 42 top scholars and athletes throughout northwest Indiana. The council will also present their annual recognition awards to deserving individuals. The council will honor these distinguished people at a banquet which will be held at the American Legion Post 369 in East Chicago, IN.

The students who will receive awards for outstanding academic achievement include: Patricia Alvarado, River Forest High School; Albert Davila, Merrillville High School; Alyssa Diaz, Highland High School; Guadalupe Gonzalez, East Chicago Central High School; Jessica Herrera, Martin Luther King Academy; Tania Higareda, Clark High School; Maria Lule, Bishop Noll High School; Karla Madrigal, Hammond Morton High School; Xochilt Medina, Hammond Gavit High School; Becky Ramirez, Crown Point High School; Edwin Ramirez, Horace Mann High School; Robert Ramirez, Calumet High School; Jennifer Ramos,

Munster High School; Albert Rodriguez, Lew Wallace High School; Melissa Rodriguez, Hammond High School; Joshua Rodriguez, Griffith High School; Elvin Roman, Horace Mann High School; Aaron Vela, Lake Central High School; Cara Velez, Portage High School; and Brett Sweet, Lowell High School.

The students who will receive awards for outstanding athletic achievement include: Aeris Arreguin, Highland High School; Robert Avila, Andrean High School; Phil Benavides, Lowell High School; Juan Carlos Buezo, Lew Wallace High School; David Brugos, Clark High School; Arturo Corral III, Wirt High School; Jessica Figureroa, Merrillville High School; Victor Garcia, Griffith High School; Eusebio Gonzalez, Gavit High School; Jerome Hicks, East Chicago Central High School; Daniel Mayorga, Hammond High School; Jason Mendoza, Munster High School; Richard Mendoza, Hammond Morton High School; David Ortiz, Portage High School; Matt Rodriguez, Calumet High School; Vincent Rosado, River Forest High School; George Torres, Bishop Noll High School; James Torres, Lake Central High School; Erin Valdivia, Hobart High School; and Tom Zelaya, Crown Point High School.

Aisha Ceballos of Gary Emerson High School will be awarded both an academic and athletic award by the coordinating council at their annual banquet.

The council will also present the outstanding family award to Rafael and Doritila Fletes of East Chicago. This distinguished couple was carefully selected from many qualified families on the basis of their unity and dedication to one another's successes. Ms. Eliza Vela will receive the community service award. The labor award will be given to Mr. Robert Flores. Mr. Francisco Loza, president of the River Forest and Lake Station School Corporation Dual District Bilingual and Migrant Education Program, will be awarded the president's award. Finally, Ms. Maria DeLaLuz Murillo Tellez will be honored with the distinguished Caesar Chavez Award, in honor of the late charismatic president and founder of the United Farmworkers.

Media recognition awards will go to Mr. Michael Puente and Mr. Michael Gonzalez, of the Post-Tribune; Mr. Mark Arrendondo and Mr. Jose Alvarez, of the East Chicago News; Mr. Christian B. Candelaria, of the Herald News Group; Mr. Tom Gutierrez, Jr., of WJOB radio; Ms. Terry Serna, of La Voz Newspaper; Mr. Joe Arrendondo, of channel 56/WYIN; Ms. Sylvia Lopez, of WGN; and Mr. Carmello Melendez.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other colleagues to join me in applauding all of the award recipients chosen by the Hispanic coordinating council. I feel that all of the participants are most deserving of the honors that will be bestowed upon them. It is my privilege to commend them on their achievements.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

##### HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 4, 1995*

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote Nos. 280 and 281 on H.R. 716 and



House Resolution 120, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present I would have voted "yes". I ask unanimous consent that my statement appear in the RECORD immediately following rollcall vote Nos. 280 and 281.

SCOHARIE COUNTY, NY,  
CELEBRATES BICENTENNIAL

**HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 4, 1995*

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I have always been proud of the heritage and physical beauty of the 22d Congressional District of New York which I have the privilege of representing. It is for this reason, to savor the history and character of the picturesque towns and counties, that I return home every weekend.

We often forget, Mr. Speaker, that the real America is not Washington, but the small towns and villages where real people live and work. I would like to talk about a collection of such towns today.

On Saturday June 3d, Schoharie County, NY will celebrate its 200th anniversary. This county was formed by the New York State Legislature from parts of Albany and Tryon Counties in 1795. However, its history began long before this official action. The area was settled by German explorers in 1712 when they arrived from the lower Hudson Valley. This frontier region prospered with its rich farmlands, rolling countryside, and quiet streams. In fact, this county adopted the Indian name for the river which ran through the valley, Schoharie.

With its splendid forests and fertile river bed, the Schoharie Valley was an agricultural hotbed for many years. However, the county has changed since those days, like just about everything else in America. Now, Schoharie County employs only 5 percent of its population in agricultural and forest work. Still, it has retained its small town character and charm and the Schoharie Valley remains one of the most scenic regions in New York State.

One thing that thankfully hasn't changed, Mr. Speaker, is the pride and values of the citizenry. On June 3d, residents of Schoharie County will take part in day-long festivities commemorating their heritage. There will be tours of the various historical sites which mark the region as well as parades and plenty of small town camaraderie. I commend the people here for their commitment to their region and the Schoharie County Bicentennial Committee for their hard work in organizing this event.

Today, Mr. Speaker, I ask all Members to join me in an anniversary tribute to Schoharie County, a great place to live.

CONGRATULATING THE WESTFIELD HIGH SCHOOL CONCERT BAND

**HON. JACK FIELDS**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 4, 1995*

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to congratulate the Westfield High

School concert band in Houston, TX, on recently winning the Sudler Flag of Honor, which is presented to the most outstanding high school concert bands in the United States and Canada.

Under the direction of Mr. Philip Geiger, the Westfield High School concert band is just the 31st concert band to earn the Sudler Flag of Honor in the 12 years that it has been awarded. The award is presented by the John Philip Sousa Foundation and is intended to recognize and salute high school concert band programs of international-level excellence.

Winning the Sudler Flag of Honor proves what many of us have known for along time: that the Westfield High School concert band is among the very best concert bands in North America.

The Sudler Flag is designed in red, white and blue and features the logo of the John Philip Sousa Foundation. The flag becomes the property of the band. Each member of the band receives a personalized certificate and the band director receives a personalized plaque.

To be eligible for the Sudler Flag, a high school must have maintained a fine concert band for at least 7 years. Although the band's concert activities receive the most attention in the selection process, the high school's band program must be a complete one and must include a marching band, small ensembles, and solo participation by its members in contests and festivals. Also, the band conductor must have been at the same high school for at least 7 consecutive years and is expected to be involved in professional band and music education organization and activities on the local, State and national level.

Mr. Speaker, I know that you join with me in congratulating the young men and women of the Westfield High School concert band—as well as conductor Philip Geiger—on this significant achievement, and I know you join with me in wishing everyone associated with the band continued success in the years ahead.

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE EXPLAINS REPUBLICAN WELFARE REFORM

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 4, 1995*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, the San Francisco Chronicle has done a superb job cutting through the deceptive rhetoric of the majority in Congress to reveal the real reason behind welfare reform, Republican style: massive tax cuts for the rich paid for by cutting benefits to the millions of poor, elderly, disabled, and legal aliens of our country. As the editors so aptly point out, simply cutting benefits to our most vulnerable citizens will do absolutely nothing to solve the most difficult problems facing them and our society as a whole.

Meaningful welfare reform must replace dependency with independence while maintaining the safety net for those truly in need. Although real reform will not be simple and it will not be cheap, the alternative—cutting off our most needy citizens—is the epitome of shortsightedness. Mr. Speaker, I commend your attention and the attention of my colleagues to this excellent and timely editorial, and I ask that it be placed in the RECORD.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle, Apr. 3, 1995]

WELFARE ON THE CHEAP IS NOT REFORM

Any hope that the Senate might salvage some glimmer of actual "reform" from the House-passed welfare bill largely vanished last week when Senate Finance Committee chairman Bob Packwood, R-Ore.—who will draft the Senate version—indicated he would go along with the House in ending the federal entitlement nature of most welfare programs and turning them into block grants to the states.

That basic approach has everything to do with cutting spending for the poor in order to heap tax cuts on the rich—and virtually nothing to do with welfare reform.

As Senator John Chafee, R-R.I., noted last week: "Instead of focusing on employability \* \* \* out-of-wedlock births and \* \* \* intergenerational welfare dependency, the focus (of the House bill) seems to be entirely on how to save money. \* \* \*"

That, in fact, is the basic flaw in the Republican approach: the contradiction between saving money and reforming welfare. Real welfare reform, the kind that ends dependency and self-defeating behavior by putting people to work, costs money, it doesn't save it. It requires, at a minimum, paying for job training, child care and job creation—none of which are adequately provided today.

The original GOP contract spoke of spending \$10 billion on jobs programs. The House-passed bill offers nothing—simply the requirement that welfare recipients must work after two years, whether there are any jobs or not, or lose benefits.

Trying to do welfare on the cheap will result only in a system even less effective and more wasteful than the present one. It is not simply foolish, but mean-spirited, for it arises not from any desire to improve an imperfect system, but from the barely disguised motive of trying to pay for \$190 billion worth of middle- and upper-class tax cuts at the expense of the weakest, most disenfranchised members of society: poor women and children, who are the major beneficiaries of welfare, and legal resident aliens, who have paid taxes and played by all the rules but can't vote.

What would real welfare reform look like? It might well include the GOP demand to turn programs over to the states, as President Clinton has also urged, so that flexibility and experimentation might flourish free of burdensome federal mandates. It would also include more money, not less, for innovative jobs programs.

But the Republican block grant approach simply replaces liberal federal mandates with conservative ones, and it further constricts the states by reducing overall projected spending by some \$65 billion over five years in order to pay for tax breaks.

As the Economist magazine observed last week, the Republicans are passing up a chance "to do welfare reform in a way that is right rather than merely right wing." If the Senate goes along, the only hope for real welfare reform will be the veto pen.

TRIBUTE TO THE MONMOUTH COUNTY URBAN LEAGUE

**HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 4, 1995*

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, April 6, 1995, the Monmouth County, NJ,

Urban League will hold its Second Annual Equal Opportunity Awards Dinner at the Long Branch Ocean Place Hilton. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Monmouth County Urban League, and its new president Dr. Webster Tremell, for the excellent work that the league has done in lending a helping hand to those in our community who need it most—and to give my strongest encouragement for their future endeavors.

Mr. Speaker, the mission of the Urban League as a nonprofit community-based social service and civil rights organization is to assist African-Americans and other minorities and low-income families and individuals to achieve social and economic equality. The league, whose national headquarters is in New York City, has 114 affiliates across the nation. Working through social work, economics, and the law, the league seeks to secure equal opportunities in all sectors. While seeking to improve the quality of life for racial minorities, the league is also devoted to the goal of building bridges between the races.

The league was founded in 1910 in response to the needs of southern blacks who migrated to New York seeking enhanced economic opportunities, only to be confronted with unemployment, scarce health care, and overcrowded housing. The league was created through the merger of several organizations dedicated to assisting these new arrivals and combatting the racism of that era. In the years since, the league has expanded into a nationwide organization, and many distinguished leaders have presided over the league in the years since, including, Whitney Young, Vernon Jordan, and the current president and chief executive officer, John E. Jacob.

The Monmouth County League has sought to bring together a broad cross-section of public and private sector leaders representing the corporate, banking, legal, government, and educational communities. Among the major goals of the Monmouth chapter of the league are programs to assist unemployed and underemployed people to become self-sufficient through job readiness counseling, job development, job bank and referral services, and entrepreneurial advocacy. The league also works to address the housing needs of the community, through the development of affordable housing and counseling to assist families and individuals who may qualify for various forms of rental or home ownership assistance programs. The league also works in developing leadership through the support of young adults and professionals serving in mentorship and tutorial programs. Efforts also focus on health education and prevention programs.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor for me to pay tribute to the work of the Monmouth County Urban League, and to wish for its continued success in the future.

IN RECOGNITION OF LORIN AND  
ANN WASHER

**HON. BILL BAKER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 4, 1995*

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, recently a couple from my district, Lorin and Ann Washer, needed to cancel a long-awaited trip to the Nation's Capital due to health reasons. It would have been a special trip for them, as

50 years ago this month they met in Washington on a blind date. That night, April 12, 1945, was the day President Roosevelt died. Ann and Lorin had to change their plans to dine out and instead ate at the home of a friend. Obviously the location of their meal was unimportant, as their courtship began in earnest shortly thereafter, and they were married in October 1946.

Mr. Speaker, although Ann and Lorin cannot come to Washington to celebrate the April 12 anniversary of their first meeting. I am pleased to honor them for a relationship that has endured 50 years. It is increasingly rare in our society that a couple exhibits the qualities of loyalty and love demonstrated by the Washers, and I am pleased to draw attention to this outstanding couple as the reminiscence about not only their courtship, but so many years of married life. Couples like the Washers have much to teach and much to remember, and deserve our congratulations on this unique day in their lives.

### CLINTON RELISHES HIS UNNECESSARY INVASION

**HON. CHRISTOPHER COX**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 4, 1995*

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, the occasion of President Clinton's visit to Haiti is occasion to reflect on the ill wisdom of his policy there. It is "his" policy because, as he did with Mexico, he bypassed the Congress. The following article by Sir Eldon Griffiths is a sobering analysis of the Clinton Haiti policy.

#### CLINTON RELISHES HIS UNNECESSARY INVASION

By the time you read this, U.S. troops in Haiti will be pulling out in favor of a U.S.-led, U.S.-munitioned, and largely U.S.-financed U.N. army. President Clinton is in this tiny speck of an island, ready to pass the baton—I almost said the buck!—to U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, whose thankless task now becomes to hold the ring in Haiti while the smallest, poorest country in the Western Hemisphere struggles to construct a "viable democracy."

I wish the United Nations better luck than its hapless multinational forces experienced after the United States handed over Somalia. Let's also acknowledge that six months—and several billion dollars—after Jimmy Carter brokered his deal and Bill Clinton sent in an air-sea armada with more firepower than all the armies of Latin America combined. Port au Prince is probably less dangerous than it was under the rule of Raoul Cedras and his thugs. With the U.S. embargo lifted, some, though by no means all, of Haiti's services and small firms are back in business. Most of those Haitian boat people intercepted by the U.S. Coast Guard as they tried to get to Florida are being repatriated, many forcibly, from the unsanitary camps that shame America in Cuba and Panama.

Last Tuesday's high-noon murder of a prominent Haitian lawyer who had criticized President Aristide is, however, a reminder that Port au Prince still is riven by dangerous elements, but thanks to the U.S. Marines (and a growing Haitian police force), the situation in the capital has improved to a point where it's less frightening to walk in the streets at night than it is in, let's say, Washington, D.C.

Clinton has every reason to praise the U.S. forces. They did what he told them to do.

But his claim that his Haiti was a "triumph" is none the less as spurious as it is self-deceiving. This version of events may sit well with those Haitians who've done well from Aristide's return; it may also carry the day with the liberal press and what's left of the Black Caucus in Congress. But history, I predict, will judge Clinton's Haitian adventure less generously. More likely it will be seen as an unnecessary, grotesque mismatch of U.S. power to U.S. interests.

Is that too harsh a verdict? If you think so, just ask three questions:

Did Haiti under Cedras (or any other ruler) pose a threat to U.S. security? It didn't. It couldn't. It doesn't. Haiti has no military airfields, no naval ports, no missiles sites like those in Cuba that enemies of America might use. Militarily, Clinton's invasion was a classic case of using a billion dollar hammer to crack a 20-cent nut.

Was Haiti crucial to the economic interests of the United States? No, it wasn't. It isn't. It couldn't be. Haiti has no oil, no minerals, no products of any kind the United States needs to earn its living. Trade with Haiti is so insignificant that when the United States imposed a total embargo, few Americans even noticed, outside a few travel agents in Miami.

Were the lives of American citizens at risk in Haiti? No, they weren't. Despite all the efforts of the State Department, not one example was found of Americans suffering oppression or wrongful imprisonment in Haiti. Lacking these or any other reasons of U.S. national interest, President Clinton based his case for invading Haiti on the need to impose—or restore—democracy. But why in Port au Prince, but not—as Ronald Reagan sought to do in the face of Clinton's criticism at the time—in Salvador or Panama or Nicaragua?

Okay, Cedras was a rightwing brute, just as Aristide is a leftwing demagogue. But if Cedras was grinding down the Haitian people to a level that justified U.S. intervention, why didn't Washington first try to overthrow him with the CIA (as it did in Guatemala and Cuba)? And how come, when Jimmy Carter went to Haiti with Colin Powell and Sam Nunn, Carter claimed the U.S. embargo was "shameful" and called Cedras "an honorable man" with whom the United States could do business?

When the full story comes to be told, Haiti, I suspect, will turn out to have been the Unnecessary Invasion. The United States got sucked into it in large part because candidate Clinton publicly broke with George Bush's policy of sending back the Haitian boat people, with the result that hundreds of thousands set off for Florida, creating a problem that Clinton in office found he couldn't handle. Clinton was then humiliated when he sent in the *USS Harlan County* supply ship with a bunch of officials on board who turned tail at the first whiff of grape-shot from Cedras's goons on the dock. And so it came to pass that stopping the flow of refugees (that Clinton himself had invited), and putting Aristide back in Cedras's place, became the leitmotifs of U.S. foreign policy.

Never mind Cuba, where the dictatorship was harsher and the outflow of migrants larger. Forget Rwanda, where millions died, or Angola and all the rest. Haiti was a case of presidential pique and strategic misjudgment, of liberal idealism, and Florida's Democratic politics getting in the way of any objective long-term assessments of U.S. diplomatic priorities and America's true national interests.

So when the president returns to Washington, let's hope he lays aside his mantle of Liberator—or is it Conqueror?—of Haiti.



Time has come to return to the real world of global issues. Clinton's relations with Father Aristide may just be hunky-dory, but with most of the other leaders of Europe and Asia, they are as frosty as at any time I can remember.

Perhaps John Major of Britain, who arrives in Washington this weekend, will point this out.

(Sir Eldon is president of the Orange County World Affairs Council, a former member of the British House of Commons, and director of the Center for International Business at Chapman University.)

## INTRODUCTION OF THE CHLORINE ZERO DISCHARGE ACT OF 1995

**HON. BILL RICHARDSON**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 4, 1995*

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to introduce the Chlorine Zero Discharge Act of 1995. This legislation, which has already been cosponsored by nearly 30 Members of the House, is identical to H.R. 2898 which I introduced in August 1993. That legislation, although not enacted by the 103d Congress, garnered nearly 60 bipartisan cosponsors.

The Chlorine Zero Discharge Act will, if enacted, result in the elimination within 5 years of the use of chlorine and chlorinated compounds as bleaching agents in the production of pulp and paper. Specifically, the bill would amend the Clean Water Act to require a reduction to absolute zero of the discharge or release into water of any organochlorine compounds, byproducts, or metabolites formed as a result of the use of chlorine or any other chlorinated oxidizing agents in the pulp and paper manufacturing process.

The use of chlorine and chlorine compounds in the pulp and paper industry is the second largest use of chlorine in the United States and Canada. Chlorine and its compounds are used as bleaching agents to remove residual lignins from wood pulp to make the resulting paper white.

The use of chlorine as a bleaching agent in the production of pulp and paper results in the release of an estimated 1,000 organochlorines in the wastewater of pulp and paper mills. The average pulp mill in America releases 35 tons of toxic organochlorines each day. However, only 3 of the 1,000 organochlorines released are currently regulated by the EPA: dioxin, furan, and chloroform. Only the State of Oregon regulates organochlorines as a class of pollutants.

Although dioxin is produced as a byproduct of pulp and paper bleaching in only very small amounts, scientific studies by the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] and independent scientists have shown that even in minute amounts, organochlorines such as dioxin are persistent and bioaccumulative. This means that they remain in the environment for years and buildup over time reaching levels that have been linked to cancers and development and behavioral disorders in humans and death in animal and plant life. For example, although DDT was banned in the 1970's, trace amounts now linked to animal deaths still persist in the environment more than 20 years after its last known use in this country.

In its recent reassessment of dioxin—ordered by then-EPA Administrator William Reilly in 1991—the EPA determined that even in the smallest amounts, this most toxic of all chemicals has significant health and environmental effects including severe reproductive, immunological, behavioral, and developmental difficulties in humans and animals which have been exposed to it. In fact, the EPA has identified dioxin as the most potent carcinogen ever evaluated by the Agency.

A 1990 EPA analysis revealed that as many as 1 in 10 subsistence and sports fishing individuals could get cancer by eating fish contaminated by releases from certain pulp and paper mills. Additional studies have found that pulp and paper mill workers tend to have higher rates of particular forms of cancer, such as soft-tissue sarcomas and respiratory cancers, than the population as a whole. A 1988 EPA survey of 104 U.S. pulp and paper mills found bleached pulp from nearly every mill to contain the most dangerous forms of dioxins and furans.

A 1992 report issued by the International Joint Commission on the Great Lakes Basin [IJC] concluded that “the use of chlorine and its compounds should be avoided in the manufacturing process.” A 1994 report from the same organization reported that “mounting evidence continues to reinforce concerns about the effect of persistent toxic substances” including reproductive, metabolic, neurological and behavioral abnormalities, suppression of the immune system and increasing levels of breast and other cancers.

Former IJC and Indiana Republican Party Chair Gordon Durnil has been even more forceful, warning “the heart of our message is that the integrity of the human species will be increasingly compromised unless we act decisively to bring the growing problem of persistent toxic substances under control. We are convinced that the dangers posed to humans will increase with each passing generation.”

The American Public Health Association [APHA], a nationwide membership association of over 30,000 health professionals, passed a resolution in October 1993 “calling for measurable and progressive reduction toward the elimination of the use of chlorine-based bleaches in the paper and pulp industry and of ozone-depleting chlorinated organic chemicals.” In February 1994, APHA endorsed the Chlorine Zero Discharge Act.

Despite repeated claims to the contrary, alternatives to the use of chlorine and chlorinated compounds do exist. Totally chlorine-free [TCF] alternatives such as hydrogen peroxide and ozone are in use today in mills around the world, especially in Europe. Unfortunately, although these alternatives are increasingly relied upon by our competitors in Sweden, France, Portugal, Spain, Denmark, and Germany, American industry has steadfastly refused to adapt to the changing market conditions affecting the worldwide paper market. Only one mill in North America, the Louisiana-Pacific pulp mill in Samoa, CA, has made the switch to TCF production.

Such intransigence in the face of changing world-wide market demands for white paper that does not destroy the environment and threaten human health could spell disaster for the American pulp and paper industry. Failure to begin to make the switch now to TCF production processes could mean that our industry, and the thousands of jobs that go with it, will be unprepared to meet the challenges of

the future. The increased production and use of chlorine-free paper by our European competitors—now approaching 20 percent of the market in some European countries—is decreasing the American share of the world paper market and could seriously threaten the American market in the future as American consumers begin to demand chlorine-free paper.

The links between the use of chlorinated compounds in a wide variety of applications from pesticide use to pulp and paper bleaching and cancers and other health effects have received widespread media coverage since I first introduced this bill in 1993. In the past 18 months, stories have appeared in Time, Newsweek, National Journal, Scientific American, The New York Times, The Washington Post, the Wall Street Journal, USA Today, the Atlanta Constitution, the Portland Press Herald and countless other newspapers from coast to coast. CNN has aired several reports on the use of chlorine in the pulp and paper industry and ABC News' Prime Time Live is currently planning a similar story for airing in the near future. The public is clearly getting the message. Now it is time for American industry to pay attention to the public outcry for paper production processes that do not harm the environment or threaten public health.

By eliminating the use of chlorine and chlorinated compounds in the pulp and paper bleaching process, the Chlorine Zero Discharge Act provides a responsible, effective solution to the environmental and economic degradation of chlorine use in the pulp and paper industry. Federal intervention to ensure that the use of these unnecessary, dangerous chemicals is eliminated is necessary to protect the public from potential life-threatening health and environmental impacts.

I am pleased to introduce this bill today along with the support of my colleagues JERROLD NADLER, NEIL ABERCROMBIE, GARY ACKERMAN, HOWARD BERMAN, DAVID BONIOR, GEORGE BROWN, ANNA ESHOO, LANE EVANS, ENI FALEOMAVAEGA, SAM FARR, BOB FILNER, MAURICE HINCHEY, MATTHEW MARTINEZ, JIM McDERMOTT, CYNTHIA MCKINNEY, FRANK PALLONE, NANCY PELOSI, CARLOS ROMERO-BARCELO, LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD, MARTIN SABO, PATRICIA SCHROEDER, JOSE SERRANO, ESTEBAN TORRES, NYDIA VELASQUEZ, BRUCE VENTO, HENRY WAXMAN, LYNN WOOLSEY, and SIDNEY YATES.

I urge the my other colleagues to join me in supporting this important health and environmental protection legislation.

The full text of the bill follows:

H.R. —

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Chlorine Zero Discharge Act of 1995”.

### SEC. 2. ZERO DISCHARGE OF TOXIC PERSISTENT AND BIOACCUMULATIVE SUBSTANCES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) substances that persist and/or bioaccumulate in the environment, build to higher and higher concentration over time, reaching their greatest levels in the tissues of species high on the food chain, including humans;

(2) toxic substances that persist and/or bioaccumulate in the environment are biologically active in infinitesimal quantities,

causing reproductive failure, birth defects, developmental impairment, hormonal disruption, behavioral disorders, immune suppression, and cancer at low doses, and mixtures of these substances may cause these effects at even lower doses;

(3) regulatory approaches that permit even limited production and discharge of toxic substances that persist and/or bioaccumulate result in the accumulation of these substances in the environment and food chain over time and subsequent damage to the health of humans and other species;

(4) the most favored method of preventing the continued contamination of the environment from persistent or bioaccumulative toxic substances is to phaseout their production and/or use over time and replace these substances or the processes that produce them, or both, with safer alternatives;

(5) among the persistent and/or bioaccumulative toxic substances of greatest concern are organochlorines discharged in the production of pulp and paper as a result of the use of chlorine or any other chlorinated oxidizing agents in the pulp and paper manufacturing process;

(6) the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement between the United States and Canada concludes that "the discharge of toxic substances in toxic amounts be prohibited and the discharge of any or all persistent toxic substances be virtually eliminated"; and

(7) in the Sixth Biennial Report on Great Lakes Water Quality, the International Joint Commission on Great Lakes Water Quality concluded that "the concepts of virtual elimination and zero discharge are consistent and a clear statement or direction to take to achieve the Agreement's purpose. The overall strategy or aim regarding persistent toxic substances is virtual elimination, and the tactic or method to be used to achieve the aim is through zero input or discharge of those substances created as a result of human activity.

(b) ZERO DISCHARGE OF ORGANOCHLORINE COMPOUNDS, BYPRODUCTS, OR METABOLITES.—Title III of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act is amended by redesignating section 519 as section 520 and by inserting the following after section 518:

**"SEC. 519. DISCHARGE OF ORGANOCHLORINE COMPOUNDS, BYPRODUCTS, OR METABOLITES.**

"(a) ZERO DISCHARGE.—(1) Effective 5 years after the enactment of this section, each pulp and paper manufacturing facility shall achieve zero discharge into water of organochlorine compounds, byproducts, or metabolites formulated as a result of the use of chlorine or any other chlorinated oxidizing agent in the pulp and paper manufacturing process.

"(2) Effective 5 years after enactment of this section, all existing and new permits under this Act for paper and pulp mills which use chlorine or any other chlorinated oxidizing agent shall require compliance with the zero discharge requirement set forth in paragraph (1).

"(b) SAFE ALTERNATIVES ASSISTANCE.—Within one year after the enactment of this section, the Administrator shall evaluate alternatives to the use of organochlorines in the manufacturing of pulp and paper, and shall publish a report on the transfer of technology in the pulp and paper industry from organochlorine to chlorine-free technology as a model for pollution prevention. Within 18 months after the enactment of this section, the Agency shall begin providing technical information and support to assist permit applicants in the use of alternatives to organochlorine compounds in the production of pulp and paper.

"(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS ON ORGANOCHLORINE ZERO DISCHARGE CAN-

DIDATES.—Within 18 months after the enactment of this section, the Administrator shall complete a report to Congress on nonpoint sources and industrial discharges of organochlorine compounds and their byproducts and metabolites into water. The report shall include a listing of all types or categories of nonpoint sources and industrial organochlorine discharges into water and their byproducts and metabolites. The report shall also include a listing of the annual quantities of each organochlorine compound discharged into water nationally and by permitted facility, together with a list of each permitted facility's location and quantities of combined organochlorine compound discharges into water. The report shall contain recommendations for achieving a zero discharge policy for important categories of organochlorine pollution sources. In order to develop such recommendations, the Administrator shall convene an advisory panel. The advisory panel shall conduct public hearings and solicit public and expert comment. The panel shall consist of 15 members, including at least 1 independent expert in each of the fields of public health, occupational health, technology change, toxics use reduction, and ecology, 2 affected citizens, and technical and policy experts from industry, labor, public interest groups, and State environmental agencies.

"(d) DEFINITION.—For the purposes of this section, the term 'zero discharge' means absolutely no output or release, including nonpoint source output or release, into water. The term 'zero discharge' does not mean a less than detectable output or release."

**DON'T SWINDLE THE CHILDREN'S LUNCHES AWAY**

**HON. MAJOR R. OWENS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 4, 1995*

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, the final word has not yet been said about the Republican swindle of the children who receive free lunches in the schools across our Nation. But the final, most authoritative figures have been established by the Congressional Budget Office. The very conservative but thorough CBO has estimated that the Republicans will capture slightly more than \$2 billion from their block-granted School Lunch Program. This will be \$2 billion more to go into the tax cut for the rich. This is a scenario filled with horror. It conjures up the image of the poster where Uncle Sam is pointing his finger and saying to potential military recruits: "I need you!" While the Republicans advocate a \$50 billion increase in the defense budget and turn their backs on welfare for corporations and rich farmers, they are saying to the children of America: "This nation needs your lunch."

**THE NATION NEEDS YOUR LUNCH**

Kids of America  
There is a fiscal crunch  
This great nation  
Now needs your lunch  
To set  
The budget right  
Go hungry  
For one night  
Don't eat  
What we could save  
Be brave  
Patriots stand out  
Above the bunch

Proudly surrender lunch  
Kids of America  
Nutrition's not for you  
Sacrifice for the rich few  
When tummies hurt  
Go to bed  
Be a soldier  
And play dead  
The F22 then  
Might rescue you  
The Sea Wolf sub  
Might bring hot grub  
Now hear this  
There is a fiscal crunch  
This nation needs your lunch  
Pledge allegiance to the flag  
Mobilize your own brown bag  
The enemy deficit  
Must be defeated  
Nutrition suicide squads  
Are desperately needed  
Kids of America  
There is a fiscal crunch  
This great nation  
Now needs your lunch.

**TESTIMONY OF LIU XINHU**

**HON. FRANK R. WOLF**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 4, 1995*

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I submitted for the RECORD the testimony of three survivors of the Chinese laogai. The witnesses testified before the International Relations Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights on April 3.

The stories are powerful accounts of brave Chinese men and women who have suffered tremendously because of their religion or political views. Today, I am submitting the testimony of two more survivors—Mr. Liu Xinhui, who was imprisoned at the age of 13 because his father was a so-called counter-revolutionary and Palden Gyatso, a Tibetan monk who spent 33 years in the laogai. I hope my colleagues and the American people will be enlightened and moved by these stories. Many people like Mr. Xinhui and Palden Gyatso are still suffering in China today. We must not forget them.

**TESTIMONY OF LIU XINHU, LAOGAI SURVIVOR**

My name is Liu Xinhui.

Because my father was an official in the former government, the Communist Party, on the pretext that he would disrupt labor discipline, arrested and sent him to a "reeducation through labor" (laojiao) prison camp in 1958. He was sent to the Baimaoling Farm to serve his sentence. In 1973, having lost all hope and deeply impoverished in the hell of the hard labor farm, he committed suicide.

I was born in 1945. When I was 13 years old in 1958, because I was the eldest son in the family of a counter-revolutionary, the Communist government found an excuse which had absolutely no legal precedent, and sent me to live at the same Laogai prison farm as my father. In 1964, when I had just turned eighteen years old, the Communist government sentenced me to two years reeducation through labor because of what they called "counter-revolutionary activities". After being released from the laojiao sentence at the farm in 1966, I was ordered to continue forced labor at the farm as a "forced-job-placement" (jiuye) worker. I was once again labeled a "counter-revolutionary element" in 1974 because of my "political attitudes",

and the controls over me at the Laogai prison farm were further strengthened. I was detained straight through until my release in 1983. During the twenty-five years I spent in the Laogai, I suffered innumerable beatings and torments; I clearly remember one occasion when I was unable to fulfill my production quota because I was very sick, the public security police stripped me of my clothes, tied me to a tree trunk, and allowed the mosquitoes and insects to bite me for more than two hours.

The Baimaoling Farm is internally known as the Shanghai Number Two Laogai General Brigade. It is located in the southeast area of Anhui Province. Its scale is enormous and it holds, on average, 50,000 Laogai prisoners, lao jiao prisoners, and jiu ye personnel. It produces tea, rice, valves, and toys, as well as other goods. My father and I were detained in different sections of the farm, and we were not permitted to see each other. The public security police only told me in 1973 that he had died, and I had to go and claim the corpse. Once at the crematorium, I saw his old and pale body. I was given those clothes. I cried bitterly. I felt that my father was more brave than I was because he dared to determine his own end to this difficult life and gain his freedom.

I now live in the United States and have a family and children of my own. I deeply hope that my children and all other children, as well as all future generations, do not have ever to suffer through these kinds of tortures and difficulties. Thank you all very much for your concerns about the Chinese citizens who continue to suffer in the Laogai to this very day.

—  
TESTIMONY OF PALDEN GYATSO, LAOGAI  
SURVIVOR

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have spent 33 years of my 64-year-old life in Chinese prisons and Laogai camps in Tibet. During those years I yearned for a moment such as this one. I express my wholehearted thanks to you, Mr. Chairman, and to all the members of this Committee for giving me this great opportunity to appear before you today. I feel that it is an honor, but also my responsibility, to inform the United States Congress about the mistreatment I and other Tibetans have suffered in the Laogai at the hands of the Chinese government.

My name is Palden Gyatso. I became a monk when I was ten years old. At 28 years of age in 1959, at the climax of the Chinese military invasion of Tibet, I was arrested and accused of being a "reactionary element" and sentenced to a seven-year prison term to be served at the Panam District Prison in southern Tibet. This prison was previously a monastery named Norbu Khyungtse. In the prison, I was made to do hard labor, ordinarily for nine hours a day, and some times even more. We prisoners were yoked to plows like animals to till prison lands. When we got exhausted and became too weak to pull the plow, we were kicked and whipped from behind. Since we were never given enough to eat, we were forced to steal food meant for the pigs in the Chinese pig sties. We were also driven to chewing and eating things like used leather items, bones of different kinds of dead animals, mice, worms, and all kinds of green grasses.

The treatment of political prisoners at the Laogai in Tibet involves different types of cruel acts. In winter, we were suspended in the air and then cold water was thrown on us; during hot summer days, cold water was replaced by building a fire beneath the suspended prisoner. Other forms of ill-treatment in this position included being lashed with a leather belt and being beaten with an electric cattle-prod or an iron bar. Our feet

were also fettered with iron manacles while self-tightening handcuffs and thumb-cuffs were used to tie our hands and thumbs. The sharp edges on those handcuffs often resulted in prisoners' hands getting cut completely off. I still have many scars on my wrists as a result of these sharp instruments.

In 1962, I managed to escape from Panam District Prison with six other political prisoners. But we got caught just when we reached Tonsher township to worship near the Indo-Tibetan border, and my prison term was increased to 15 years as result. The imposition of the additional eight year prison term was preceded by indiscriminate beatings, then the use of iron shackles on both my hands and feet, night and day for six months. The leg shackles were not removed for more than two years, during which I was taught how to, then forced to, weave carpets.

Mr. Chairman, I completed my Laogai term in 1975 but was not allowed to return home. Rather, I was sent to the Nyethang Laogai camp, located some 15 miles west of Lhasa, the capital of Tibet. Prison life resumed, though with a slightly relaxed atmosphere. In 1979, I took advantage of this to sneak out of the Laogai camp in the middle of the night to go to Lhasa, where I put up a number of posters calling for Tibetan independence. I was finally caught, and on August 26, 1983, I was rearrested and sent to the Old Sangyip Prison in northeastern Lhasa.

In April 1984, I was sentenced to a nine year prison term during a one hour trial where I was denied legal representation or opportunity to defend myself. I was taken to the Outidu Prison Fourth Unit, which is today a part of the Sangyip Prison Administration in the remote northeast valley of Lhasa, in April of 1985. In that Laogai, we had to do all sorts of filthy work, including the handling of human excrement used to grow vegetables. Sometimes we were forced to do the personnel work of the prison guards. But the guards routinely expresses dissatisfaction with our work and often beat us afterwards. We were also often subjected to other abuses by drunken prison guards.

Other forms of ill-treatment at the Laogai were rampant. For example, in November 1987, a prison official poked me with an electric cattle-prod and poured boiling water over me just because he said he did not like my attitude. No medical treatment was given after that.

Throughout my 15 year imprisonment that started in 1959 and the nine year confinement in the Laogai thereafter, I was never allowed any visits or meetings with my relatives and family members.

In November 1987, five prisoners from Guojo District in eastern Tibet, imprisoned at Gutsa Prison in Lhasa, were sentenced and two of them put to death. On the day of the announcement of the sentences, all of the prisoners of Gutsa Prison (near Sangyip) were ordered to attend. The two prisoners who were sentenced to death were told by the Chinese police that since the were to be executed in two days, they should sing loudly and dance in front of the crowd of other prisoners. They were forced to comply with this order with their iron leg and hand shackles on. Many prisoners cried spontaneously and even the Tibetan officials looked saddened by the spectacle. I was told this story by a number of nuns and others who were in that prison at that time. Such a sorry state of affairs clearly shows that there really are no rights at all for prisoners in Tibet.

In another incident around that time, police guards at Gutsa Prison repeatedly raped nun political prisoners then sexually violated them with electric cattle-prods. Before thrusting the cattle-prod into the sexual organ of one, the assailant said, "You have

not yet experienced this." The name of this prison guard is Sonam Tsering; he was still on duty when I escaped from Tibet. Such is the conduct of the police, who we are also told are humanitarians.

Mr. Chairman, I was transferred from Outidu Prison to the nearby Drapchi Prison, known as the "Tibet Autonomous Region" Number One Prison on October 13, 1990. Immediately upon my arrival, the chief administrator of the prison's Fifth Unit, a man named Paljor, asked me, "I see you have been imprisoned three times. What brought you here this time?" I replied, "I was arrested because I had put up posters saying Tibet is an independent country, separated from China." He replied, "I will give you Tibetan independence." He then proceeded to give me a number of vicious kicks and intermittently jabbed the electric cattle-prod on various parts of my body. Finally, after about half an hour, he rammed the cattle-prod into my mouth and pushed it in with great force. I passed out. When I regained consciousness, I found myself in a pool of blood and excrement and in extreme pain. No medical treatment was given. I lost most of my teeth.

In April 1991, Ambassador James Lilley, then Ambassador to China, came to visit the Drapchi Prison. I, along with some of my fellow prisoners, presented him with a petition detailing the torture and suffering at the prison. But it was snatched away from his hand and given over to the head of prison administration. After the ambassador left, two political prisoners, Lobsang Tenzin and Tenpa Wangdak, were detained in solitary confinement while being interrogated. Together with three other prisoners, they were later transferred to the Powo Tramo Laogai Camp in southeastern Tibet. That day, the Army was called in and all of us political prisoners were beaten with rifle butts or stabbed with bayonets. The sticks and electric prods used to beat us were almost all broken from the verocity of the beatings. Ngawang Kunga, a political prisoner, was beaten until he lost consciousness with an iron chain used to tie a prisoner's legs. Ngawang Phuljung lost consciousness after he was beaten with a rifle butt to his temple. Phurbu Tsering was stabbed with a bayonet, causing a deep vertical cut in the back of his head which bled tremendously. The list of those beaten is too long to enumerate. The latter two are still in the same prison today.

I would humbly request, Mr. Chairman, that in the future visits to the prisons by US officials, that there be substantial follow-up to ensure that these sorts of atrocities are not committed against political prisoners who are simply trying to provide information about the true situation and conditions of prisons in Tibet.

I have recounted only a few instances of the inhumane atrocities committed against Tibetan prisoners in the Laogai. Tibetans still continue to be subjected to untold terrors day and night, and I appeal to your conscience to seek their freedom. Many instances of brutal ill-treatment of prisoners in Drapchi Prison in Tibet have come to light recently. In June 1993, for example, fourteen nuns were found to have clandestinely composed and recorded a freedom song, resulting in a brutal beating. A 20-year-old nun named Phuntsok Yangkyi died. The other thirteen suffered varying degrees of permanent physical impairments, with one 18-year-old nun named Ngawang Sangdol having both hands deformed.

Despite the sweltering heat and the fetid atmosphere, prisoners are required to remain in the greenhouses all day, year round, to grow vegetables and sell them in the market in Lhasa. While not being paid for their

work, the prisoners who fail to fulfill their quotas are punished and liable to have their prison terms extended. The health of many prisoners has been effected by continual exposure to the greenhouse atmosphere, rendering them barely conscious of the surroundings.

On August 25, 1992, I finished my prison term and was finally released from prison. Thirteen days later I escaped from Tibet. Before escaping, I made arrangements to acquire some of the instruments of torture in order to show them to the outside world. I have brought a few of them here to show to you. One is the type of electric cattle-prod that was rammed into my mouth and also the sexual organs of nun political prisoners. This is the type of thumb-cuff that is used to tie the detainees diagonally across their backs by the thumbs. This is one of the special type of knives used by the Chinese police to stab prisoners. These are just some of the torture instruments used in the Laogai of Tibet.

Mr. Chairman, the Tibetan people have been suffering under the repressive Chinese rule since 1949. Thousands and thousands of innocent Tibetans have lost their lives and the six million that remain are struggling to keep the Tibetan culture alive under very difficult conditions.

As the power dynamics in Beijing shift over the next several months, there will be a tremendous opportunity for the international community to foster a more democratic society in China. I appeal to you and to the United States government to remain vigilant in your effort to hold China accountable for its actions against the Tibetan people.

Just a few weeks ago, I testified before the United Nations High Commission on Human Rights, where a resolution condemning China's human rights violations against both Tibetan and Chinese people was narrowly defeated. This was a very important effort, and I humbly urge your government to return to Geneva next year with a renewed effort concerning human rights in Tibet and China. I sincerely believe that unless there is strong international condemnation of the Chinese government's treatment of the Tibetan people, they will continue to commit such horrors as described earlier against innocent political prisoners who insist on the fundamental rights of freedom of speech, association, and religion, as well as the recognized right of self-determination.

I am exceedingly grateful to you Mr. Chairman, and to all members of this Committee, as well as all others for listening to this short description of my life in the Laogai in Tibet. I am only one of the few lucky ones who survived and managed to escape to the outside world. Many of my friends and other political prisoners died in the prisons and Laogai in Tibet. With them also went the story of their untold sufferings.

I thank you Mr. Chairman. *Tashi deleg!*

#### TRIBUTE TO KAMI GRUDZIEN AND KRISTINA CANNON

#### HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 4, 1995*

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to pay tribute to two young women who are extraordinarily ambitious and creative. Kami Grudzien and Kristina Cannon, of Coventry, RI, are two of the seven

winners in the National Teen Business Plan Competition.

This competition, sponsored by the Income of Her Own organization, encourages teenagers to create their own businesses and develop their economic skills. Kami and Kristina produced an extremely ingenious idea which incorporated their vision, creativity, and compassion. Their plan is to start a company called World Cheerleading Dancers. This business will stage two competitions each year for young girls who want to develop dance and cheerleading moves into a choreographic routine. This competition will provide young women with the opportunity to simultaneously develop self-confidence and performance skills.

In addition to becoming entrepreneurs, Kami and Kristina also plan to make a positive contribution to the community with their enterprise. Five percent of the profits made by this venture will be donated to the Impossible Dream Foundation, which makes dreams come true for ailing and handicapped children.

Besides being seasoned performers and budding entrepreneurs, Kami and Kristina are also successful students at Coventry Middle School. Kristina is an accomplished student athlete in softball and volleyball, and Kami has received national recognition for an outstanding 500-word poem on the Holocaust.

These two young women are among our Nation's most promising leaders. Their example is a source of pride for all Rhode Islanders. I am truly inspired by individuals like Kami and Kristina, who pursue the American tradition of creativeness and ingenuity in business while having a positive impact on the community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting these two outstanding young women as they begin to plan to hold their first competition later this summer, and wish them continued success.

#### TAX RELIEF FOR THE AMERICAN FAMILY

#### HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 4, 1995*

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, as we consider tax cuts this week the difference between the Democrat and Republican philosophies underlying becomes crystal clear. Democrats believe that taxpayers exist to serve Government. They really think that Government confers upon its citizens the privilege of earning and keeping money. Republicans work under a completely different mindset. Taxpayers—also known as citizens—come first, not the Government. Republicans believe that individuals know best how to spend the money they earn—at least better than some bureaucrat sitting in a Washington office.

That is why we are proposing to let American families keep more of the money they earn. The American family represents the backbone of our society. Our current tax system penalizes families with children. It does not properly reflect the cost of rearing a child today. The average family spends more on taxes than it spends on food, clothing, and shelter combined. Many families now need a second earner not to support the household,

but to support the Government. Republicans know this and are working to relieve American families of this tax burden.

It cost middle-income families more than \$5,000 per year to rear a child. The American family deserves a \$500-per child tax credit. Our bill allows families with annual incomes of up to \$200,000 to receive a full tax credit of \$500 per child. For incomes exceeding \$200,000, the tax credit is proportionally reduced to zero so that families making \$250,000 or more receive no credit. As a result, over 29 million families and 51 million children will benefit. Nearly 70 percent of those families benefiting have incomes of less than \$75,000.

Mr. Speaker, the most important thing we can do for the American family is to get Government off of their back. The Republican child tax credit provision gives American families more of what they earn. Our bill increases the resources available for parent to meet their child-rearing cost, not Government costs.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE AMERICAN HOMEMAKERS/CAREGIVERS AND MIDDLE-CLASS FLEXIBLE SAV- INGS ACT OF 1995

#### HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 4, 1995*

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be an original cosponsor of the American Homemakers/Caregivers and Middle-Class Flexible Savings Act of 1995. This bill is being introduced by my colleague, MAURICE HINCHEY, on behalf of the Progressive Caucus as part of our 11-point alternative to the Republican Contract With America.

My constituents have impressed upon me the growing financial plight of many middle- and low-income working Americans. They are working harder and longer and finding it more difficult all of the time to make financial ends meet, let alone put any money into savings. This legislation will make it easier for middle- and low-income Americans who earn up to \$75,000 to save more, while giving those Americans who are in an unforeseen financial pinch greater penalty-free access to their Individual Retirement Account [IRA] funds.

This Progressive Caucus bill will help middle- and low-income taxpayers in four fundamental ways.

First, it will substantially increase the level of contributions that they can deposit in an IRA. Since IRA's were first made possible in 1981, the contribution levels governing how much can be contributed annually and who can deduct their contributions, in sum or in part, have eroded due to inflation.

Our bill increases contribution levels to make up for inflation since 1981. It also indexes contribution levels yearly to keep pace with inflation.

Second, our bill authorizes higher IRA contribution levels for nonworking spouses in households with one or more children under the age of 6. That contribution level will also be indexed to keep pace with inflation.

This provision could be called the IRA homemaker provision. Arguably, those Americans who most need to save for retirement

are those who stay at home—women primarily—to nurture their children in their most important formative years. That financial sacrifice should be recognized and redressed by allowing nonworking spouses with young children to better save for later years.

Third, our bill will also allow middle-class taxpayers greater flexibility to withdraw their IRA funds without being subject to the 10 percent penalty in order to pay for expenses for higher or vocational education, to pay catastrophic medical expenses, to start a small business, to buy a first home, or to meet unemployment emergencies. Arguably, wealthier taxpayers don't have commensurate cashflow problems vis a vis their IRA's and should still be encouraged to keep their money in savings.

There is no question that more Americans are confronting daunting educational expenses. At the rate tuition costs continue to rise—at least twice the rate of inflation—4 years at a State university by the year 2000 may cost over \$50,000. Also growing numbers of American workers are returning to classrooms to prepare for midcareer changes or to upgrade existing job skills. This legislation will permit withdrawals for higher education and/or vocational education for many of these Americans who are struggling to put themselves or their children through college.

With health care costs skyrocketing, we simply must find ways to help ease the burden of sudden medical expenses for American working families. A serious illness can be financially devastating to all but the very wealthy. Our bill will allow individuals and families to withdraw IRA funds penalty-free for catastrophic medical expenses during the taxable year to the degree that the amount of such expenses does not exceed 7½ percent of adjusted gross income—that is, the existing threshold for deductibility of medical expenses for itemizers. Individuals could draw upon their IRA's for themselves, spouses, children, and/or parents.

It is also true that most of the new jobs being created are to be found in America's small businesses. Therefore, it should be made easier for entrepreneurial Americans to amass startup capital when they decide to start a new business in midcareer or otherwise.

Finally, our bill also extends a helping hand to unemployed Americans as well as first-time homebuyers.

Let me conclude by underscoring that Progressive Caucus members believe if there is to be tax cut legislation enacted this year that tax relief should be focused upon middle- and low-income taxpayers. Well-to-do individuals and corporations already received disproportionate tax cuts throughout the 1980's.

It is fitting and proper that the tax relief to be provided under our bill is to be financed, at least in part, by taking a first step to cut tens of billions in corporate welfare in the Federal budget—the establishment of a minimum tax on the income of foreign-owned companies earned from business activities in the United States.

## MAKING GOVERNMENT WORK IN FALL RIVER

### HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 4, 1995*

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, many more people talk about making Government more efficient than actually doing anything about it. One organization that has done something about it is the housing authority in the city of Fall River, MA. Recently I was privileged to attend a ceremony in which the Fall River Housing Authority announced an agreement among itself, the Citizens Conservation Corporation, the Eastern Utilities Corporation, and HUD which will promote energy conservation, and provide additional funds for the improvement of public housing at no cost to the taxpayers.

The major recipient of these funds will be Cardinal Medeiros Towers, a high-rise development for people with handicaps which was built 24 years ago, and is in need of improvements. This program is an excellent example of how public officials, citizen groups, and private corporate entities can work together for our mutual benefit. Because I was so impressed with this, I asked Richard Viveiros, executive director of the housing authority, to prepare for me a summary of this effort, which I wish to insert at this point in the RECORD. I do so because I hope this will encourage others to emulate the excellent work of Mr. Viveiros and his colleagues. And I want to offer my congratulations to all of those involved.

#### SUMMARY

On March 20, 1995, the Fall River Massachusetts Housing Authority signed a contract with Eastern Utilities Corporation/Citizens Conservation Corporation [EUA/CCC] enabling both parties to enjoy the benefits of private investment in a public housing authority.

CCC will invest \$2.1 million to implement a host of energy efficiency improvements that will save the authority at least \$7.5 million over the next 15 years. The authority will pay CCC for the cost of design, construction, and legal fees associated with this project out of energy savings projected as \$500,000 per year as a result of improvements to 7 federally aided developments for elderly/disabled.

Cardinal Medeiros Towers, a 208-unit high-rise development for the physically impaired and constructed in 1970, will be the major recipient of the CCC investment. Approximately \$600,000 of CCC moneys is slated for the replacement of an antiquated and inefficient steam heating system with new high-efficiency boilers, which will dramatically improve the comfort level of the building and dramatically reduce energy costs. Other improvements for this facility include new thermostats, new windows, and upgraded exterior lighting.

The 6 other federally aided developments for elderly/disabled will enjoy similar physical improvements and energy savings.

The Fall River Housing Authority experience marks the first time that private money's have been leveraged for public housing energy conservation and physical improvement tasks and was hailed as an avenue for other public housing authorities to consider, in light of dwindling HUD resources.

Both the authority's director, Richard J. Viveiros, and congressman BARNEY FRANK, advocated increasing private/public ventures

as funding alternatives. Viveiros, at a formal, public contract signing ceremony, termed the partnership as a win-win situation for all involved. "There are no losers here," stated viveiros, "CCC gets a reasonable return on its investment, our housing stock is substantially upgraded, and residents enjoy a safer and more comfortable housing environment—all without any governmental funding."

## REINTRODUCTION OF THE RECYCLING INCENTIVES ACTS

### HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 4, 1995*

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, 6 years ago, along with the late Senator John Heinz and former Senator Tim Wirth, I introduced a new concept in environmental protection. The idea was simple—use market forces to achieve environmental protection.

My ideas for tire recycling, newspaper recycling, oil recycling and lead acid battery recycling were well received. The bills attracted hundreds of cosponsors. But, unfortunately, no action has been taken on any recycling issues during the past three Congresses.

Today, I am reintroducing each of these four bills with an impressive group of colleagues. Now is the time for Congress to get serious about addressing the country's solid waste problems. Now is the time to begin putting creative solutions to work.

The common approach of these bills represents a radical departure from the traditional approach to environmental policy—that of "command and control." We can no longer afford to commit scarce dollars to environmental programs that either do not work or work only at enormous cost to all of society. The concept of using market forces to achieve environmental goals is gaining influence all over the world. The era of using proactive strategies to develop markets for recycled products has arrived. And the United States needs to get with the program.

Mr. Speaker, our constituents are demanding that we produce results. Join me in demonstrating that those of us committed to sound environmental protection at the least cost to society have produced legislation of which we can be proud.

I invite my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to cosponsor the Tire Recycling Incentives Act, the Newsprint Recycling Incentives Act, the Lead Battery Recycling Incentives Act, and the Used Oil Recycling Incentives Act. Let's do something together that is both economically and environmentally responsible.

## VIOLENCE IN KARACHI

### HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 4, 1995*

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak to my colleagues about a great tragedy that is now occurring in Karachi, Pakistan.

Karachi is by far Pakistan's most important city, as well as its largest and wealthiest. It is

the country's only port and therefore accounts for almost two-thirds of its trade and industry. The population of 10 million is a varied one that includes trades of the Karachi Stock Exchange, businessmen affiliated with international firms and over 3,000 United States citizens. Karachi's potential for growth on the international business scene is immense, yet this promise is also tempered by the underlying currents of a troubled society.

Long before two Americans in the U.S. consulate were brutally slain on March 8, violence and terror had gripped this city with a firm chokehold. Since the beginning of 1994, 1,260 people have been murdered, 340 since the start of this year and 100 in the month of March alone. Kidnapings, ambushes, and bank robberies have become a daily occurrence. Worst of all, the city's inhabitants have lost all faith in its frightened police force and corrupt judicial system.

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto remains confident that the city can and will right itself before it is too late. Unfortunately, she is very much alone, among her countrymen, in thinking that. The Prime Minister is scheduled to visit the United States shortly, where she will undoubtedly plead her case. Karachi, as with all of Pakistan, is in desperate need of foreign investment, and because of the city's present situation, it is losing it far faster than receiving it.

Pakistan is a country with which the United States has had a long history of trade. Their potential for increased economic growth exists, but they will need help in combatting the ugliness that now pervades their coastal city. To achieve this end the Pakistani Government must take firm steps to vanquish the terrorist presence that has now found comfort in this country.

This fact was only illuminated more clearly when Ramzi Ahmed Yousef, the alleged mastermind behind the World Trade Center bombing in 1993, was captured and extradited from Pakistan on February 7. The Government has already begun the cleansing process by targeting Peshawar, in the northwest frontier province, as the home base for most of these terrorist organizations.

When pressure is finally brought to bear upon these elements, Pakistan will be on the road to recovery. It is in the interests of Pakistan and the United States to promote stability and to stamp out terrorism wherever it may take root.

#### REGARDING UNFAIRNESS OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY EARNINGS TEST

##### HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 4, 1995*

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, this week we will have the opportunity to reduce the Social Security earnings test and bring parity to America's work force.

This obsolete tax punishes senior citizens simply because they take the initiative to work in their retirement years to supplement their Social Security income. Furthermore, the earnings test is detrimental to America's workplace. It deprives the work force of the talents of our most experienced laborers.

The earnings test stands as a monument to the decline of the work ethic upon which this

Nation was founded. At a time when we are asking Americans to take more responsibility for their personal welfare, we cannot allow this Depression-era tax to continue to exist.

The mechanics of the earnings test are simple, but it is founded upon no sound principle. The Federal Government instructs men and women between 65 and 69 years of age that if they earn more than \$11,280 in a year, they will face an additional 33-percent tax. When combined with the 7.65-percent FICA withholding tax and a 15-percent Federal income tax, hard-working, low-income seniors are burdened with an effective marginal tax rate of 55.65 percent. The earnings test is wrong, counterproductive, and should be abolished.

A key element to H.R. 1215 is the incremental increase of the earnings test threshold to \$30,000 per year over a 5-year period. While it does not eliminate the earnings test, H.R. 1215 is a positive step toward ending this substantiated bias against working seniors and I encourage my colleagues to support it.

I would also encourage my colleagues to work toward a full repeal of the earnings test, such as that introduced by Representative HOWARD COBLE in H.R. 201. Both the reduction of the earnings test and its full repeal are important elements in our covenant with America's seniors.

#### THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY OF BRITH SHOLOM

##### HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 4, 1995*

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Brith Sholom, on the occasion of its 90th anniversary.

As a representative of Philadelphia, the cradle of American liberty, I am proud to call the attention of the House of Brith Sholom, the only national membership organization in the Jewish community. Brith Sholom was founded in the very shadow of Independence Hall in 1905 and still maintains a vigorous program dedicated to humanitarian service and the strengthening of our democratic institutions.

Established in response to the immigration of large numbers of individuals fleeing persecution and oppression and drawn by the freedom and opportunities of America, Brith Sholom played a major role in helping to transform a predominately immigrant community into a fully integrated mainstream American community. Since that time, Brith Sholom has made significant contributions to the welfare of all citizens, regardless of race or religion.

Brith Sholom has given generously to its country and community, including a 65-acre tract of land for the establishment of Eagleville Sanatorium, a cardiovascular and pulmonary research laboratory at Hahnemann Hospital by Brith Sholom women, and the Brith Sholom Cancer Research Laboratory at the Albert Einstein Medical School of Yeshiva University. The organization has also founded and maintained the Brith Sholom House, an apartment complex for senior citizens in Philadelphia.

The generosity and commitment of Brith Sholom also extend beyond the borders of our Nation. The organization founded the Brith Sholom Beit Halochem in Haifa, Israel, a rehabilitation, social, and recreational center for Is-

rael's permanently disabled war veterans. Prior to World War II, a successful Brith Sholom mission rescued 50 Viennese Jewish children, ages 5 to 14, from certain death, bringing them to Camp Sholom near Collegeville, PA, where they were housed, clothed, fed, and educated.

Faithful to the traditions of our national American heritage and Hebraic values of social justice and responsibility to our society, Brith Sholom looks forward to the next 90 years of service. Mr. Speaker, I ask that Members of the House join me in saluting Brith Sholom's officers and members and wishing them success in their future endeavors.

#### TRIBUTE TO MAJ. GEN. GARRY A. SCHNELZER, USAF

##### HON. DAVE WELDON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 4, 1995*

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, a friend of the Congress and a long time leader in this nation's space and ballistic missile defense programs is retiring from the U.S. Air Force on March 31 of this year, Maj. Gen. Garry Schnelzer. His most recent position has been as the Air Force program executive officer for space, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition, Washington, DC. In this position, he has provided program management for the development and procurement of the major Air Force space and launch systems and Air Force ballistic missile defense programs.

General Schnelzer has had a long and distinguished career of over 30 years of military service. After being commissioned through the Bowling Green State University Reserve Officer Training Corps as a distinguished graduate in July 1964, he started his military career by successfully completing pilot training at Laughlin Air Force Base, TX. He served in a variety of flying duties cumulating over 3,300 flying hours and completing over 300 combat missions in Vietnam. For his valor, courage and heroism, he received a Distinguished Flying Cross with oak leaf cluster, Air Medal with 17 oak leaf clusters and the Vietnam Service Medal with two service stars. Following his tour in Vietnam, General Schnelzer embarked on a mixture of flying and development and acquisition tours, which included assignments to the Cambridge Research Laboratories, as a C-130 pilot at Dyess Air Force Base, and as a program manager for the successfully demonstrated antisatellite weapon system. He then held a string of jobs of increasing responsibility with the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization ending as deputy director [acting]. Following a short assignment at Los Angeles Air Force Base as special assistant launch matters, he assumed his current position in February 1990.

Due directly to his efforts, the nation has seen its space heavy launch capability restored, the deployment of the Global Positioning System, the launch of the first Milstar satellite and the initiation of an advanced space based missile detection and warning system. These systems are the force multipliers which ensured our dominance in Desert Storm and



will ensure our continued superiority in the 21st century.

In addition to the combat awards I mentioned earlier, General Schnelzer has received other numerous awards and decorations, including the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, the Distinguished Service Medal, the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters, the Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with Palm, and the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.

General Schnelzer plans to answer a higher calling and will be working for the Episcopalian Bishop in San Antonio. There, he will be coordinating the activities of all the Episcopalian churches in south Texas. On behalf of my colleagues and the congressional staff who have known and worked with General Schnelzer we wish him and his wife Helen the very best in their future endeavors.

## AMERICA'S ROLE IN THE WORLD

### HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 4, 1995*

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, many Americans remember Bruce Laingen as the able diplomat who acted with superb professionalism while being held hostage in Iran more than 15 years ago. Now Ambassador Laingen continues to serve American interests as president of the American Academy of Diplomacy. In response to the foreign policy debate now underway, the academy has adopted a very brief but important statement on America's role in the world, and I commend it to my colleagues. Much has been written and said recently about what I consider a false debate: Whether we should pursue our foreign policy unilaterally, or through multilateral institutions. Obviously, we will want to do both, depending on the circumstances. I ask that the academy's statement be printed in the RECORD.

#### AMERICA'S ROLE ABROAD

Most Americans accept the need for the United States to remain engaged in the world. And most will agree that clearly defined national interest should guide that engagement. But many are finding it difficult in this complex post-cold war world to reach consensus on what engagement means and where the national interest lies.

In the current debate over these issues we sense a tendency among some to equate a pragmatic pursuit of vital interests with unilateralism—arguing that international engagement must be a one-way street and that our interests are best served when the US dictates the terms or acts alone whenever it chooses. This appeal of unilateralism doubtless arises from varied impulses, one of which could be the disappointments we have encountered from the shortcomings of the United Nations.

But in a world of instant communications, globally linked financial markets, easy migration of devastating diseases and impoverished peoples, threats to the earth's oceans and atmosphere, terrorist networks operating without heed to frontiers, it is inconceivable that the United States could go it alone successfully. When nuclear weapons can be delivered by missile, ship, or in the baggage of a terrorist the necessity for active international collaboration is self-evident.

The United States can and will do some things alone. Recent negotiations with China

over protection of cultural and artistic properties and their direct relevance for jobs at home serve the point. But similar success with more intricate and strategic issues—extending the Non-Proliferation Treaty against nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction—plainly demands engagement with others. It is illusory to think that the nation's needs are so limited that they can be served without a high degree of planning and effort with other nations, including at the UN—the example of the Gulf War surely not forgotten.

No country has so large a stake in the effective functioning of such institutions as the IMF and World Bank and in the evolution of the new World Trade Organization. Development of export markets and investment opportunities is vital to our general prosperity. But these require a framework of international rules and cooperative action—as for that matter does coping with volatility in international currencies and any threat to the stability of our financial system. In today's world we have no monopoly on new technologies, nor on competition in the burgeoning global marketplace. The fact is that to a greater degree than ever before the economic well-being of virtually every American is affected by what happens outside our borders.

Finally, it should be clear that unilateralism today, like isolationism in the past, would risk nullifying American leadership in the world. With the cold war at an end, our allies and friends are no longer automatically responsive to our judgments on security concerns. Nor are we able or ready unilaterally to devote massive financial resources to the solution of international economic issues. Effective leadership, therefore, cannot be dictated by the United States; it depends on recognition by others that we share security and economic interests in common.

To protect and advance our own national interests as we go forward will require careful articulation of those interests, their alignment where possible with those of others, and a commitment to lead cooperative efforts. To do otherwise would invite forms of international anarchy both dangerous and costly to our own national interests.

## TRIBUTE TO SAN ANTONIO'S EAST CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

### HON. FRANK TEJEDA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 4, 1995*

Mr. TEJEDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding achievement of the boy's basketball team of East Central High School in San Antonio, TX. This remarkable team capped a 35-win, undefeated season by winning the university interscholastic league's 5A State basketball championship on March 11, 1995. The East Central Hornets were the only undefeated team in the league this year, and the first undefeated 5a champion since 1987. As a testament to its basketball prowess, East Central was ranked as the No. 1 boy's basketball team in Texas for the entire season.

The Team included Stanley Bonewitz, Donte Mathis, Charles Jackson, Chip Moxley, David White, Keith Rice, Oliver House, Josh Barnes, Blake Sims, Eric Luke, Stacey Dubley, Ben Lakey, Jeremy Lear, Steve Shrum, Curtis Lundy, Marqueth Braziel, Jason Minica, and Matt Divin. Three Players averaged over 20

points per game for the season, and all 3 have scored over 1,000 career points. Stanley Bonewitz averaged 31.1 ppg, Donte Mathis averaged 21.3 ppg, and Charles Jackson averaged 21.1 ppg.

The Hornets averaged over 109 points per game during the regular season, and set a State tournament record for a 2-game series with 215 points. The 108 to 86 victory in the final tied the State record for most points in a championship game. Most valuable player honors for the 5A state tournament went to east Central's Stanley Bonewitz, who scored 42 points in a 107-94 semifinal win and 36 points in the final game. His 78 total points set a 5A record.

Under the direction of coach Stan Bonewitz for the past 14 years, East Central has gone 343-120 and captured 10 district championships, 7 area championships, 3 regional championships, and 1 state championship. Assistant coaches Jay Mead, Matt Oden, Steve Ochoa, and head trainer Charlie Trevino also played a key role in the team's success. Here is an example of teamwork at its best, with our young people coming together to play hard and strive for success. This year, for the Hornets, that effort garnered the state trophy. I have no doubt that the positive experiences from this past season will yield continued success both on and off the court to the East Central players and coaches.

## ARROGANCE OF POWER

### HON. BOB LIVINGSTON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 4, 1995*

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, attached are copies of correspondence received by me from the Honorable Fred J. Cassibry, U.S. district judge, retired, and now a member of the Louisiana Economic Development and Gaming Corp. Judge Cassibry, a Democrat appointee to the bench, was an outstanding jurist throughout his 20 years on the bench. He is a superlative human being, and he has documented some truly outrageous conduct by representatives of the U.S. Justice Department. His concerns should be immediately addressed by the Judiciary Committee.

#### LOUISIANA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

AND GAMING CORPORATION,

*New Orleans, LA, March 31, 1995.*

Hon. BOB LIVINGSTON,  
*House of Representatives,*  
*Rayburn Building, Washington, DC.*

DEAR CONGRESSMAN LIVINGSTON: I serve as a member of the Louisiana Economic Development & Gaming Corporation [LEDGC] and I previously served as a United States District Judge in the Eastern District of Louisiana for twenty years. I write to you regarding arrogance of power. In a flagrant and shameless abuse of the authority entrusted to it by the American people the United States Attorney's Office in New Orleans has sought to interject itself into the functions of LEDGC. The conduct was so egregious and obvious that two of Louisiana's largest newspapers editorialized against what was taking place.

By way of explanation I enclose copies of those editorials together with a copy of my letter to Attorney General Janet Reno. When she did not see fit to intervene as requested I then wrote a letter of complaint to

the Office of Professional Responsibility for the United States Department of Justice which is charged with investigating such matters. I enclose copies of those letters. It has now been five weeks since my original request for investigation and three weeks since my follow-up letter. I have received absolutely no reply or response on any kind.

Thousands of years ago the philosopher Plato in commenting on the nature of government asked the question, "Who guards the guardians?" That question is as pertinent today as ever. Society gives tremendous power to the United States Department of Justice, a power which has great potential for abuse. The only recourse given to citizens to check that abuse is that the Department supposedly has an Office of Professional Responsibility to investigate complaints. I find it astounding that when I, as a member of a state board, supported by editorials in two highly respected newspapers, make a formal complaint about Justice Department misconduct to the very office that is charged with investigating such complaints I cannot even get the courtesy of a response.

Hence, I call upon you as an elected representative of the people of Louisiana for assistance. The facts of the case clearly support the allegations of abuse of power which I have made and I would hope that the Congress would see fit to conduct its own investigation into the tactics of the Justice Department. At very least I request you help in requiring the Justice Department to investigate itself.

Awaiting your reply, I remain,

Very truly yours,

FRED J. CASSIBRY,  
*United States District Judge, (Ret.)*  
*Board Member, LEDGC.*

LOUISIANA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
AND GAMING CORPORATION,  
*New Orleans, LA, March 9, 1995.*

Mr. MICHAEL SHAHEEN,  
*Department of Justice, Office of Professional Responsibility, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. SHAHEEN: Your attention is called to my previous letter of February 8, 1995, in which I requested an investigation regarding the actions of certain members of the United States Attorney's Office in the Eastern District of Louisiana. To date I have received no response. However, I did receive correspondence from the Deputy Assistant Attorney General in the Criminal Division, a copy of which is enclosed.

As you can see from the copies of correspondence I previously sent to you, specifically my letter of January 30, 1995 to Attorney General Reno and Assistant Attorney General Harris, I had requested their intervention to secure a postponement of the scheduled grand jury appearances for myself and other members of the Louisiana Economic Development and Gaming Corporation (LEDGC). They did not fit to grant that request. I therefore wrote to you requesting an investigation as to what had transpired.

It is my understanding that you are charged with the responsibility of investigating allegations of impropriety by members of the United States Department of Justice. I renew my request that you do so. While Mr. Keenan offers his unsolicited opinion that the Assistant United States Attorneys in question acted professionally, it is my understanding that it is your function, not his, to make such determinations.

I respectfully suggest to you that it simply does not suffice to respond to citizens' complaints, as did Mr. Keenan, by stating that criminal investigations are secret and therefore the actions of the investigators cannot be discussed. I assume that all criminal investigations by the Department of Justice are confidential. If that were reason enough to

foreclose citizen inquiries and complaints there would be no need for your office to exist. The proceedings in question are not confidential as to you and members of your staff. I do not question the underlying right of the United States Attorney's Office to conduct any investigation it deems appropriate. However, you will recognize that it is possible to conduct legitimate investigations employing improper methods for ulterior motives. The letter sent by the United States Attorney's Office—signed by three assistant United States attorneys—to Bally's attorney and the timing of the subpoenas to the members of the Casino Board, constituted flagrant abuses of prosecutorial power.

I would appreciate receiving a response from you. If your office is going to investigate my complaints I would like confirmation of that. If you are declining to do so I would at least like a definitive statement from you to that effect so that I can determine what further action I should take.

Awaiting your reply, I remain,

Very truly yours,

FRED J. CASSIBRY,  
*United States District Judge, (Ret.)*  
*Board Member, LEDGC.*

LOUISIANA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
AND GAMING CORPORATION,  
*New Orleans, LA, January 31, 1995.*

Hon. JANET RENO,  
*Department of Justice, Washington, DC.*

DEAR GENERAL RENO: Following up my correspondence to you of January 30, 1995, enclosed you will find an editorial that appeared in the Baton Rouge Morning Advocate, one of the leading newspapers in our state. I again request your prompt response to my request. Since I will be at the federal grand jury you can get a message to me by calling the Attorney Conference Center at the federal court at (504) 589-6111.

Thanking you for your prompt attention to this matter and awaiting your reply, I remain,

Very truly yours,

FRED J. CASSIBRY,  
*United States District Judge, (Ret.)*  
*Board members, LEDGC.*

LOUISIANA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
AND GAMING CORPORATION,  
*New Orleans, LA, January 30, 1995.*

Hon. JANET RENO,  
*Department of Justice, Washington, DC.*

DEAR GENERAL RENO: I address this letter to you because I have been advised that the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, Mr. Eddie Jordan, has recused himself in the matter about which I am requesting assistance. I have been further informed that in light of Mr. Jordan's recusal all decisions in the matter have been referred to First Assistant United States Attorney Jim Letten. Since it is the conduct of Mr. Letten, in part, about which I complain I am required to write to you directly. Because this matter relates to a criminal investigation being conducted by the United States Attorney's office I am also sending a copy of this letter to the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division, Ms. Joann Harris.

By way of background, I am a retired United States District Judge having served over twenty years in the Eastern District of Louisiana. A little over a month ago I was asked by the Governor of the State to serve on the Louisiana Economic Development and Gaming Corporation (LEDGC) which regulates the landbased casino in New Orleans. The Harrah's Corporation has been awarded the contract to run the casino and the Board is presently in the process of evaluating an application by Bally Gaming, Inc. to be the

supplier of slot machines and other gaming devices to be used in the casino.

The President of LEDGC, Mr. Wilmore Whitmore, declined Bally's application based upon its poor performance in monitoring the sale of its video poker machines in the State of Louisiana. A copy of the President's ruling is attached for your ready reference. A memorandum supporting his decision is also enclosed. Under the laws of our state Bally has the right to appeal the President's decision to the full Board.

As an individual member of the Board I was predisposed to support the President's decision. The United States Attorney's office for the Eastern District of Louisiana had indicted seventeen (17) persons that it alleged had ties with organized crime, specifically the Genovese LCN family in New York, who were distributing Bally video poker machines in Louisiana. Bally Gaming had loaned in excess of \$25 million dollars to these individuals who in turn were skimming the profits off the machines, thereby defrauding Bally and the State of Louisiana. The companies through which they were operating, Worldwide Gaming of Louisiana (WGC) and Louisiana Route Operators (LRO), went into bankruptcy. The President of Bally Gaming, Inc. Mr. Alan Maiss pleaded guilty to a felony arising out of these transactions. Our regulations require that a company seeking to do business with the casino prove by clear and convincing evidence a record of prior reliability. I certainly could understand the President's decision that Bally Gaming, Inc. did not satisfy that burden of proof.

The attorneys for Bally had no credible rebuttal to the President's decision and to the contrary expressed an inability to even discuss the allegations because of the pending federal prosecution. The primary argument submitted by Bally's attorneys to the President was that the United States Attorney's Office felt that Bally's had been a "victim" and therefore was not a knowing party to what had taken place. The President in arriving at his decision never questioned whether Bally was a victim, but correctly pointed out that it had at best been extremely negligent in allowing itself to have become partners with alleged organized crime figures and clearly did not qualify under the suitability requirements of Louisiana law.

I was shocked and dismayed to find the attorneys for Bally introducing into the record of our proceedings a letter signed by three Assistant United States attorneys expressing concern regarding the President's findings and support for Bally Gaming, Inc. A copy of that letter is attached for your ready reference. In my 20 years as a federal judge I have never seen the Department of Justice interject itself in such a flagrant fashion into the proceedings of a state board. You will note that the letter contains conclusory and unsupportable statements. For example, the letter states the corporation did not do anything wrong, rather it was its president, as though a corporation could act other than through its officers.

At a public meeting attended by Bally's attorneys I expressed my opinion about the questionable conduct of the United States Attorney's office in writing such a letter. At very least we had the obligation to hear sworn testimony in support of the conclusions if the government's attorneys wanted to give their views. They declined an invitation to testify, and when we issued subpoenas to them they predictably invoked executive privilege and refused to testify. Bally's attorneys then decided to "withdraw" the letter from the three assistant United States attorneys as though they somehow expected

that the Board members were supposed to ignore what had already been presented.

It was on January 26, 1995 that the United States Attorney's office wrote to us telling us that they would not agree to testify before the Board. On January 27, 1995 one of the same assistant United States attorneys who wrote the letter issued a subpoena for all of the Board members to appear before the United States Grand Jury on January 31, 1995. The Board is scheduled to vote on the Bally appeal the next day, February 1, 1995. A copy of the subpoena is attached.

As I am sure you are aware a federal grand jury subpoena can be disconcerting under the best of circumstances. However, just before issuing the subpoena to the Board members the United States Attorney's Office had already gotten the President of LEDGC, Mr. Whitmore, before the Federal Grand Jury and grilled him in a most antagonistic manner. They made it very plain to him that they disagreed with his assessment of Bally's activities. It was clearly not a session designed to secure information, but rather to challenge Mr. Whitmore's conclusions.

Through my attorney, Julian Murray, I expressed to Mr. Letten how ill timed and intimidating were such subpoenas. I inquired as to whether the grand jury appearances could be postponed for a reasonable amount of time so that the Board members did not have to vote on such an important matter knowing that they would incur the ire of the federal prosecutors before whom they would have to appear the next day. Mr. Letten responded to my attorney that a continuance was not possible. Rather, he, Mr. Irwin and Mr. Perricone (the same three Assistant United States Attorneys that sent the letter) felt that it was imperative that the grand jury hearing go forward. When a meeting was requested with United States Attorney Eddie Jordan so that that decision could be reviewed, Mr. Letten responded that the United States Attorney had recused himself in the matter and that he, Letten, was the United States Attorney as far as this particular matter was concerned.

I am therefore required to write to you for review of this decision. I request that there be a postponement of my appearance before the federal grand jury and that when I do appear that the proceedings be handled by a special assistant United States attorney appointed by you.

In closing I emphasize that I write this letter as an individual Board member and do not purport to speak for the Board as a whole or any of the other members. However, I can state to you without equivocation that the interference by the United States Attorney in the Board's proceedings has had a chilling effect on its deliberation. I suggest that if you will take the time which I am requesting to check into this matter you will find that there is not in fact any urgency that would dictate against my request for a reasonable postponement of the grand jury appearance. If there is ever any information which I am able to provide to the United States government I am perfectly willing to do so. I simply request that the inquiry be conducted in an appropriate manner by prosecutors who do not have what is, at very least, the appearance of ulterior motives.

Thanking you for your prompt attention to this matter and awaiting your reply, I remain,

Very truly yours,

FRED J. CASSIBRY,  
U.S. District Judge, (Ret.)  
Board Member, LEDGC.

[From the Advocate, Baton Rouge, LA., Jan 31, 1995]

#### FEDS SHOULD EXPLAIN PROSECUTORS' ACTIONS

Appearances can sometimes be deceiving, but it certainly appears as if federal prosecutors are attempting to influence a decision by the state casino board.

We question whether interference in the affairs of the casino board is the proper role for the federal prosecutors and think a public explanation is in order.

At issue is a casino board decision on the issue of whether Bally Gaming Inc. should be issued a license to supply to the New Orleans casino \$6.2 million in slot machines and the computer software to control the machines.

Wilmore Whitmore, chief executive officer of the casino regulatory agency, earlier this month had banned Bally from doing business with Harrah's Jazz Co. Whitmore cited Bally's involvement in the Louisiana video poker industry with two companies named by federal prosecutors as organized crime fronts.

Federal prosecutors have said Bally was the victim of the alleged scheme by organized crime to make inroads into Louisiana's video poker gambling industry.

Whitmore contended, however, that Bally was negligent in its rush to capitalize on the lucrative video gambling industry in Louisiana and failed to exercise sound business practices.

In the early stages, Bally Gaming advanced thousands of dollars to the two Louisiana companies without meaningful oversight, Whitmore said. This business association "afforded organized crime the opportunity to infiltrate the Louisiana video poker industry."

Whitmore also said Bally directors knew or should have known about a year before federal indictments were returned against 17 individuals that the two companies in which some of the indicted men were involved were linked to criminal elements.

The former president of Bally Gaming, Alan Maiss of Reno, Nev., pleaded guilty earlier this month to two counts of misprision of a felony—having knowledge of crimes being committed but failing to report them to proper authorities—in connection with the case.

Bally appealed Whitmore's denial of a license, and the casino board conducted a hearing last week on that appeal.

During the hearing, new casino board member Fred Cassibry of New Orleans, a former U.S. District Judge, was critical of federal prosecutors for writing letters to the casino board in response to a Bally request. The letters portrayed Bally as a victim in the scheme which led to the indictment of 17 people last May.

"I consider this a serious breach of ethics and law," Cassibry said of the letters. "It is a disgusting and disgraceful attempt to influence this board."

The board instructed Whitmore to invite Assistant U.S. Attorneys Jim Letten, Steven Irwin and Salvador Perricone, along with a state police representative, to testify at the hearings.

After the federal prosecutors offered to speak only with "one or two of the commissioners," the board issued a subpoena for them to testify, Cassibry said Monday. The subpoena was ignored, he said.

Now, the U.S. attorney's office has issued subpoenas to all nine members of the casino board to appear today before a federal grand jury.

The casino board is scheduled to meet Wednesday to consider whether to uphold Whitmore's denial of the license.

Cassibry said the U.S. attorney's office is trying to intimidate the casino board into issuing the license to Bally.

It certainly looks as if Cassibry is correct. If that is the case, it is a highly inappropriate role for federal prosecutors to take.

Based on the information presented during the three-day hearing last week we believe Whitmore was justified in his denial of a license for Bally's to do business with the New Orleans casino. Bally's failure to exercise due diligence in regards to its associations certainly seems to be sufficient cause to believe that Louisiana is better off without further association with the firm.

Louisiana has enough mud on its face already for its inept regulation of gambling without adding more by waffling on a license for a firm which allowed the tentacles of organized crime to reach into video poker gambling in the state.

Cassibry said the federal prosecutors became involved because they want Bally to be clean so they can portray the firm as the victim.

"If Bally is the victim, they can stick it to all of those people they are trying to convict . . . That's the only reason I can think of for this outlandish behavior," he said.

We appreciate the federal prosecutors for their role in bringing to light the efforts by organized crime families in New Orleans, New York and New Jersey to become involved in Louisiana's gambling business.

But we don't believe the involvement of the prosecutors in attempting to take up for Bally now is appropriate.

The actions of the federal prosecutors are sufficiently serious that they deserve the attention of—and an explanation by—Attorney General Janet Reno.

[From the Times-Picayune, Feb. 3, 1995]

#### WRONG DECISION, WRONG MESSAGE

By granting Bally Gaming Inc. a license to sell \$6.2 million worth of slot machines and computer equipment to the temporary casino, the state Casino Board this week reinforced the notion that Louisiana's gambling regulators are more concerned with protecting the powerful casino interests than the integrity of the industry in our state.

Bally Gaming made a terrible business decision when it picked Worldwide Gaming as its exclusive Louisiana distributor for Bally video poker machines three years ago. As this newspaper reported in our December series, "Stacking the Deck: The Birth of Louisiana Gambling," in less than a year, Worldwide had squandered \$13 billion Bally had lent it and was in bankruptcy.

And that was the good news.

A year later, 17 people associated with Worldwide were indicted by the federal government on charges that they operated Worldwide as a front company for organized crime. All but Stephen Bolson, a co-founder of Worldwide, pleaded innocent and await trial.

Enter now the U.S. attorney's office in New Orleans, which wrote a letter for Bally responding to the Casino Board's concerns and claiming the company was an innocent victim in the Worldwide affair.

The office's view that Bally was an innocent victim in the Worldwide scheme was already clear from court documents they filed in the case. Writing a letter on behalf of Bally can only create the impression that the federal government was weighing in on Bally's side in a regulatory dispute where the U.S. attorney has no role.

Whether a company is completely innocent of criminal wrongdoing in its business dealings is an entirely different matter from whether a company is suitable to receive a gambling license.

In fact, there is much in the record of Worldwide's bankruptcy and in court documents and depositions taken in the case to raise serious questions about Bally's suitability to do business in Louisiana's gambling industry.

Here are a few of the details that raise legitimate unanswered questions about Bally Gaming.

Jerry Flynn, Bally Gaming sales manager in 1992, testified in a court deposition that then-Bally president Alan Maiss knew of Worldwide's ties to alleged mobsters but continued to do business with the company. Maiss denies the allegation.

In a plea agreement with the federal government, Mr. Maiss earlier this month pleaded guilty to a felony count of failing to report that one of Worldwide's founders, Christopher Tanfield, did not have a Louisiana gambling license.

Mr. Tanfield, one of the people indicted in the Worldwide case, testified last week in a deposition for the Casino Board that his agreement to resign from Worldwide in 1992 after a newspaper article linked him to members of a New York organized crime family was essentially an artifice—that he continued to work 20-hour days as a "consultant" to Worldwide, taking instructions from Bally officials.

If that is true, it goes to the heart of Casino Board President Wilmore Whitmore's ruling that Bally was unsuitable for a license in part because Bally failed to aggressively address concerns about mob ties in Worldwide's operations.

There is a larger issue at stake here than whether Bally Gaming does or does not have a license.

Under the best of circumstances, a state should do everything in its power to place a gambling license in the hands of operators who are above reproach.

A gambling license is a privilege, not a right. State regulators need not prove that an applicant for a gambling license is unsuitable; the applicant has to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that it is suitable to hold a license.

In deciding to overturn Mr. Whitmore's decision, the gambling board in essence decided that the interests of a casino equipment vendor outweighed the public's right to an untainted gambling industry.

There are many companies across the country that would leap at the chance to supply the casino with equipment—companies whose reputations, judgment and attention to detail are not in question.

By granting Bally a license, the Casino Board has announced what kinds of past behavior it will overlook in its applicants, what kinds of questions it will leave unanswered, what kinds of issues it will overlook.

The board has set the bar at an all-too-familiar low level, and the citizens of the state are ill served by its action.

# HONORING THE CESAR CHAVEZ WRITING CONTEST AWARD WINNERS OF THE EAST SIDE UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

## HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 1995

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the winners of the first annual Cesar Chavez writing contest held by the East Side Union High School District in San Jose, CA. I had the great privilege of attending the award ceremony honoring the student winners on

March 31, 1995, which, as you know, marks the birthday of the late Cesar Chavez. I would like to especially thank Joe Coto, superintendent of the East Side Union High School District, for organizing this important event.

I am very proud of all the students who participated in the Cesar Chavez Writing Contest, and would like to congratulate each of them on their achievement. By participating in this writing contest, these students paid tribute to Cesar Chavez, who dedicated his life to the struggle for equal rights and equal opportunity. His work fighting for human beings and fair working and living conditions for farmworkers was an inspiration to those who joined him and those who supported his efforts around the world.

Cesar Chavez will be remembered for his tireless commitment to improve the plight of farmworkers and the poor throughout the United States. And, he will be remembered for the inspiration his heroic efforts gave to so many Americans to work nonviolently for justice in their communities.

These students who participated in this writing contest have been an inspiration to me in my efforts as a recent cosponsor of a resolution that would declare March 31 a Federal holiday in honor of Cesar Chavez. The resolution which is sponsored by Congressman BOB FILNER of San Diego currently has 20 original cosponsors and will be introduced this Congress.

Mr. Speaker, the students who participated in the Cesar Chavez Writing Contest deserve to be recognized individually for the wonderful essays and poems they wrote in his honor.

Rosalinda Gonzalez of Independence High School and Nicole Perez of Mt. Pleasant High School were the two grand prize winners. Each wrote poems about Cesar Chavez's life. Rosalinda Gonzalez' poem is titled "Cesar Chavez" and Nicole Perez' poem is titled "Recollection."

The first place winners are listed as follows: Sabrina Hernandez of Andrew High School who wrote the essay titled "This Spirit We Follow"; Aberin Rodrigo of James Lick High School who wrote the essay titled "Cesar Chavez"; Kathryn White of Oak Grove High School who wrote the essay titled "Making the World a Better Place"; Lisette Muniz of W.C. Overfelt High School who wrote the poem titled "Cesar Chavez"; Ahmed Desai of Piedmont Hills High School who wrote the essay titled "Dedicated to a Dedicator"; Maria Gonzalez of Santa Teresa High School who wrote the poem titled "Battle"; Brenda Reyes of Silver Creek High School who wrote the poem titled "Who is He?"; and Eulala Reynolds of Yerba Buena High School who wrote the poem titled "Cesar Chavez."

The second place winners are listed as follows: Lauren Droira of Andrew Hill High School who wrote the essay titled "Cesar Chavez' Testimony to Modern Society"; Eve Zuniga of Independence High School who wrote the essay titled "Charity"; Troy Arevalo of James Lick High School who wrote the poem titled "Cesar Chavez"; Marie Aloy of Mt. Pleasant High School who wrote an untitled essay; Mark Papellero of W.C. Overfelt High School who wrote the poem titled "The Lives of Workers"; Raymond Ramirez of Piedmont Hills High School who wrote the poem titled "Chavez y La Causa"; Ester Martinez Estrada of Santa Teresa High School who wrote the essay titled "A Hero to the Mexican Community"; and Anthonette Pena of Silver Creek

High School who wrote the essay titled "Cesar Chavez."

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I ask you to join me in recognizing these distinguished students and award recipients from my district, who looked to see Cesar Chavez as a great citizen worthy of respect, praise, and emulation. Mr. Speaker, we all look in our history with respect and love for the men and women who devote their lives to the cause of social and economic justice to all citizens. Cesar Chavez is such a man. His memory will live on through the heart-felt poems and essays of these students. I commend each of these remarkable students for their important contribution to preserving the memory of Cesar Chavez.

Mr. Speaker, over the next several days I will be entering into the RECORD the essays and poems of these students. I will start by sharing with you the poems of the two grand prize winners, Rosalinda Gonzalez of Independence High School, and Nicole Perez of Mt. Pleasant High School. Their poems follow:

Rosalinda Gonzalez of Independence High School.

### "CESAR CHAVEZ"

Lying there in death  
In a hot room  
With only a fan to cool him  
A crate-looking casket  
I saw him  
In the flesh  
A great man's death  
People in mourning  
Over the end of an era  
An era in which  
I had no part  
The marches, boycotts, fasts,  
La huelga  
I had only heard of them  
from my Dad  
Assembled for a funeral  
March  
Was when I understood  
It is about people  
By the thousands  
They came  
Men, women, children  
Different races, lifestyles, and creeds  
Unity  
As I marched  
I felt it  
I was brought back  
To the days  
My Dad Spoke of  
Marching for a cause  
Together as one  
Now  
Is the time  
For action  
Our generation is  
Next in line  
Educate and make a  
Change  
The birth of a new era

Nicole Perez of Mt. Pleasant High School.

### "RECOLLECTION"

My eyes looked up at him longingly,  
the man my parents often spoke of.  
"There he is hija."  
"He's the one," the one that helped us.  
He shook my fathers hand, with a firm grip,  
and a subtle smile.  
He was wearing very simple clothes, yes,  
a very humble man.  
Yet he held a world of power,  
in his strong, worn out hand.  
I remembered all the things he did,  
all the things he did for us.  
The strikes, the vigils, his leadership against

the one's who tried to conquer us.

My mother told me the stories,  
the stories of the past.

Of how Mr. Chavez held on, never letting go,  
strong and always steady-fast.

I held on tightly and whispered in my  
mama's ear

"I'm gonna be just like him mama,"

"I'm gonna be just like him."

There were eight first place winners. Of these eight, I will enter the essays of the first three first place winners today. The essays of Sabrina Hernandez of Andrew Hill High School, Abern Rodrigo of James Lick High School, and Kathryn White of Oak Grove High School follow:

Sabrina Hernandez of Andrew Hill High School.

"THIS SPIRIT WE FOLLOW"

Why are people of past struggles as well as successes remembered in spite of their death? Why, because they are leaders. Cesar Chavez died in 1993 and still, today, he serves as a model for youth throughout the world. Cesar Chavez had fire in himself, a spark of divine madness as he would march, boycott, and strike to win rights for migrants. But above all, Cesar Chavez helped all Hispanic people to dignify their deepest desires, convinced many to follow his own footsteps in the making of a great history, and finally, gave people a sense of glory about themselves.

Today people may wonder who Cesar Chavez really was and, as a youth, one may question how Cesar Chavez became the person he is remembered to be. Cesar Chavez helped people to dignify their deepest desires, no matter what they were to be. In doing so, people's desires today are to keep Cesar Chavez' spirit alive in the hearts of his followers and, most of all, in the hearts of the youth. We, the youth of today, will become the leaders of tomorrow. In order to become successful adults, we need people like Cesar Chavez, who struggled to keep his dreams alive so they could become a reality. Together we may look up to and follow in his footsteps, determined to reach our goals despite the hardships that we may come to face.

Cesar Chavez was like a mirror, reflecting back to people their own sense of purpose, putting into words their hopes and dreams, transforming their needs and fears into coherent policies and programs. On July 29, 1970, Cesar Chavez and his followers signed union contracts with the U.F.W. known to be the United Farm Workers union. This union helped migrant farmworkers join together to dramatize the plight of America's poor farmhands. Today youth are able to look upon this heroic man and into the future so that we may finally realize, "Yes, we can be leaders too." In the mid 1900's, people had glory in themselves, though they did not know it. They were too busy working the fields, picking lettuce, picking fruits, and least liked of them all, picking grapes. Now that we are approaching the year 2000, thanks to Cesar Chavez, farmworkers, some from our own families, do not have to suffer as much to earn a living. We still have to work, yet we have time to hope, to wish, and to dream.

Our strength made him strong; our determination made him determined; our courage made him a hero; he was and still is, in the final analysis, the symbol of our dreams and hopes, shaped by our own spirit and will . . . his name, Cesar Chavez. He lead the making of memorable history and today our grandparents and our parents are able to tell us the story of this wonderful man. Cesar Chavez' beliefs were bolder than a pair of eagle's wings. He stood strong and tall surpassing his own hardships while achieving dreams

that were interlocked in his heart and the hearts of us that believed in him. He worked hard to break the wall of obscurity that seemed to combine work with pain. The paths that Cesar Chavez traveled are here for us today so that, we too, can experience life's forsaken treasures.

Cesar Chavez was a leader and today, for many, still remains a leader. He spent his whole lifetime uniting people, a quality he possessed even in death. He dignified, he convinced, and he gave his life to all those that believed in him. What Cesar Chavez stood for is relevant in our world and lives today, and now he is able to serve as a model for all youth to believe in, to follow, and to become.

(Abern Rodrigo of James Lick High School)

CESAR CHAVEZ

In this crumbling society, where everything seems to retrogress instead of progress, role models are needed to guide the youth of the world in a positive direction. One might suggest that the youth today do have role models, but these role models are usually athletes or superstars. These athletes and superstars may be rich and famous, but they hide behind them the real models of today. Ordinary people who struggle and battle for what they believe in should be the role models of our youth because they display characteristics that are not often shown today. There are so many of these "secondary" role models, but one seems to stand out. This man was not very big physically, yet his heart was one of enormous proportions. A courageous and determined leader was what he was, and his name was Cesar Chavez.

Starting out his life as a farmer, Chavez began to realize how poor the conditions were that migrant farmers faced. They lived in shacks that were merely chunks of wood piled on one another. The food they were given were of the worst quality and plumbing was not available in these shacks. To make it worse, these farmers were given no benefits, even though they worked approximately sixteen hours a day, six to seven times a week. These ridiculous facts awakened the leader which was hidden in Chavez. His calm rage became visible when he organized the United Farmworker's Union. With this union he planned to call upon the nation's attention concerning the rights of these "invisible people." He wanted to let everyone know how pitiful the migrant farmers' living conditions were. If some people could be reached by Chavez's actions, which included going on two hunger strikes, then maybe these people could help make these conditions less ridiculous and heinous. One might say, "Well, why did they not just leave and find another job?" They could not. Who else would give them a job knowing their background? Even though they were paid so little, and were treated so poorly, no one else would pay and treat them better. This is what Chavez tried to change, and with great patience, determination, courage and leadership, he would die trying.

All of Chavez's accomplishments were done with many characteristics not often shown in modern life. His courage was displayed when he spoke his mind representing the opinions of the migrant workers. His determination was displayed in his starvation protests, while his leadership was displayed in his organization of the Grape Boycott and the United Farmworker's Union. His patience undoubtedly was the force behind his continuance to fight for what he believed in. These are the characteristics lacked by the youth today, and even though Chavez has passed on, maybe, just maybe he might have influenced a few youths—youths who need guidance.

MAKING THE WORLD A BETTER PLACE

(Kathryn White of Oak Grove High School)

Cesar Chavez was not just a man, in the eyes of many he was a hero. Although Chavez passed away two years ago, he will always be remembered and looked up to. Chavez was a man who dedicated his life to improving the lives of the American farm worker. He organized the powerless migrant farm workers of California and forced the growers to pay better wages and provide better working conditions for the workers. His struggle was tough, but his commitment to the farm workers was stronger than any of those who opposed him. It was Chavez' honor, dignity, and sense of duty that make him one of the best role models a child growing up in today's world could possibly have.

Many children today look to violence to solve their problems. Their only role models are those that they find on the "big screen," and because of this many important values are being replaced by superficial beliefs in the lives of children everywhere. Yet, it is people such as Cesar Chavez who can bring about change in children's lives. Chavez was a nonviolent and hardworking man who followed his heart and used his time and energy to promote peace and make a better life for those around him. The qualities which made Chavez the great man that he was are those that children everywhere should want to instill in their lives.

Chavez had a mission, and although he was opposed by many who did not agree with him, he never gave up. He had a commitment, and his promise to the farm workers of America was one that he intended to keep. The life and hard work of Cesar Chavez demonstrates to children the rewards for having a goal and working hard until it is reached. Chavez can serve as a role model to children around the world in that he was a dignified man who made a promise to himself and the people around him and through hard work and determination reached his goal. With a role model like this, children can learn that working hard and helping others not only makes the other person feel good but will bring about a sense of self-pride, a huge reward for honest hard work.

Cesar Chavez taught the world that working together accomplishes in much more than working alone. He taught the farm workers, the Latino community, and everyone around the world that pride in one's self, belief in those around you, and unending devotion to a worthy cause can make the world a better place. With a role model like Chavez, children everywhere can see that having honor and duty, not giving up when things get tough, and working together with others will provide a better more unified world where everyone can live together in peace.

## TERM LIMITS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

SPEECH OF

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 29, 1995*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 73) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the number of terms of office of Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives:

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, just last week, after a historic debate, we discussed and approved the Personal Responsibility Act, sending a clear message: Americans must take responsibility for their own actions.

Two weeks ago, our debate on common sense legal reform also focused on the proposition that individual responsibility is the hallmark of our Nation.

Isn't it ironic that we are now moving to strip Americans of the most basic, crucial responsibility of all: The responsibility to remain alert, active, and informed; the responsibility to monitor elected officials; the responsibility to cast an intelligent vote on election day.

Some of the most well-meaning, thoughtful, and patriotic individuals of our day are strongly in support of term limits, inside and outside of this body. We are reminded that polls tell us a vast majority of our fellow citizens, at least in principle, strongly support term limits.

It is our responsibility, as guardians of the people's liberties, to oppose this undemocratic and self-destructive step backward.

Adoption of a term limit amendment would enhance, not destroy, the public apathy which is already a festering problem. Does anyone in this Chamber truly believe that the 62 percent of the American electorate who stayed home on election day 1994 would really have been motivated to appear at the polls simply by knowing whoever they elected would be limited to 12 years in office? Why would any qualified candidate bother to run for Congress against any incumbent, if he or she knew perfectly well that a wait of a few years would present an open seat? Why would any political party or committee, or the news media, bother to research and publicize the voting record of any Member, knowing that person would be gone within 12 years, no matter what? Who would bother to raise money or devote time to opposing any incumbent if we knew they would soon be gone?

Term limits are being proposed to solve a problem that does not exist. Over half the current Members of Congress began their service here since 1990. During the 8 years that Ronald Reagan was President, the House experienced a 60-percent turnover of membership.

Just this morning—March 29, 1995—the Washington Post pointed out in an editorial:

What term limit supporters want is what is happening without term limits. Of the 435 members of the House, 219—a majority—have been there less than 5 years. Turnover has been especially dramatic in the last two elections: The House class of 1994 included 87 first timers, the class of 1992 included 110 . . . All by themselves, without any law compelling them to do so, voters have shaken up Congress a great deal in a very short time.

The House should vote this week to reject constitutional amendments that would impose term limits.

The Washington Post editorial continues, because they are an unnecessary interference with the freedom of voters to elect whom they want. Term limits would also make Congress a less democratic place. By robbing Congress of the expertise that members who manage to get reelected can develop over many years, term limits would concentrate expertise—and thus, power—in congressional staffs, in the executive branch and in this city's growing cadre of paid lobbyists.

Those Americans who have chosen to exercise their responsibility in voting have been remarkably discriminating. It is an insult to their intelligence, and to their patriotism, to contend

term limits are the only possible way to turn out Representatives who have outlived their usefulness.

Our Nation already has term limits: it's called voting.

Cokie Roberts is not only one of our Nation's most respected journalists, she is also the daughter of two former colleagues of ours. She pointed out just prior to the 1992 elections that Congress "is a place to be taken seriously, a place for professionals. That does not mean that everyone in Congress should be a lifelong politician, and few are \* \* \* But some experienced souls will still be there providing an institutional memory, explaining the importance of protecting congressional prerogatives in the face of what may be an aggressive new administration and assuring freshly elected members that they can take principled but unpopular stands and live to fight another day."

The supporters of term limits allude to the old days of the citizen Congress as if there were a time in our history when voluntary term limits were the rule. In reality, the services of such American giants as Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, and Thomas Hart Benton would have been denied us, at the peak of their intellectual capacities, had term limits been in effect in the 1800's. Had they been in effect then, the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates, which helped awaken our Nation's conscience on slavery, would never have taken place because Senator Douglas would have been ineligible for reelection.

In our own century, some of the most outstanding services of Senators Hubert Humphrey and Barry Goldwater, of Speaker Sam Rayburn—and the Speaker NEWT GINGRICH—would have been denied us had term limits been in effect.

I do not subscribe to the theory that public service is the only job in our society in which experience is bad, not good.

Some of the criticism of Congress which has led people to support term limit proposals is justified. However, term limits is not an effective means of addressing these concerns, and may be a case of going from the frying pan into the fire. In fact, no problems have ever been resolved by taking rights and responsibilities away from the people.

During the recent 40-year domination which the Democrats enjoyed in this Chamber, all too often committee chairmen utilized their seniority to thwart the will of their colleagues and of the people. The new House rules which we adopted this past January—and which I was pleased to support—precludes this from happening again. Chairmen are now restricted to 6 years in the chairman's seat, no matter how many times the voters at home exercise their right to re-elect them. Long overdue election reforms and changes in campaign finance rules, can also level the playing field, encouraging responsible challenges to incumbent Members of Congress. Term limits will not.

Throughout my many years as a Member of this body, I have never experienced an unopposed election. Every 2 years, I have defended the positions I had taken, explained my voting record, and accounted to the people for my conduct in office. I believe that this was the way our Founding Fathers intended Congress to work, and I see nothing wrong with this.

Some supporters of term limits seem to think it would be desirable to remove this ac-

countability to the people. George Will, perhaps the most notorious spokesperson in favor of term limits, openly states that he favors a constitutional distance between the people and Members of Congress. The theory seems to be that if we in the Congress do not have to worry about reelection, we will do the right thing. Our colleague in the other body—Senator MCCONNELL of Kentucky—quite articulately points out that: "The underlying presumption here is that 'the right thing' must be contrary to the will of the people; and once you realize that, you see how vehemently anti-populist and undemocratic term limits really are."

The importance of the Congress to our Founding Fathers is underscored by the fact that it is established by the very first Article of the Constitution. The first section of that article defines the Congress; the second states that: "The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States \* \* \*." It is interesting to note that Members of the House of Representatives are the only public officials whom the Constitution specified, from the very beginning, are to be elected by the people.

Sadly, we know that the term "people" had a different meaning in 1787 than it does now.

To correct these inequities, our Nation has broadened the definition of "people" as times and growing awareness demanded. By the 1840's, the requirement that all voters be property owners, which was taken for granted by our Founding Fathers, was eliminated by law in most of the States. By constitutional amendment our Nation extended the vote to racial minorities and former slaves in 1870, to women in 1920, to residents of the District of Columbia in 1961, to those who cannot afford poll taxes in 1964, and to 18-year-olds in 1971. Through the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and subsequent legislation, we made our ideals a reality by enforcing the extension of the franchise to all Americans.

Today, we are asked, for the first time in our Nation's history, to turn the clock back on 208 years of progress. After two centuries of expanding the electorate and the rights of our citizens, for the first time, an amendment is proposed that would restrict the rights of Americans to make a free and open choice regarding their representatives, and which would absolve them of the responsibility of remaining alert and active.

Mr. Speaker, term limits is more than just a bad idea. It is a threat to our system of government. Let us reject this amendment and get on with the business of governing.

TRIBUTE TO THE GOLDEN EAGLES  
OF NORTH CAROLINA HIGH  
SCHOOL

**HON. HOWARD COBLE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 4, 1995*

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, for the second time in 3 years, a school in the Sixth District has captured the 1994-95 North Carolina high school 1A/2A dual team wrestling championship. What makes it even more special, is that it is the same team which won both titles.



On February 11, the Golden Eagles of East Davidson High School won the State 1A/2A dual team wrestling championship with a 28-to-25 sudden-death overtime victory against Mount Pleasant High School. Head Coach Bobby House, who has guided East Davison wrestling to an outstanding 159–33 dual team record over the last 11 seasons, told the Thomasville Times that this year's squad was special:

This is a different group of kids. That group in '93, I wouldn't trade 'em for nothing. And I wouldn't trade these kids for nothing. They're fantastic. These parents here work crazy for us and do everything we ask them to do. The booster club gave us a great practice facility. I mean, what can I say? Danny Ward, the A.D., has done everything for us we could possibly ask. All the coaches participate in doing things. It's just a fantas-

tic situation to be involved with—a chance to win a state title.

Coach House would be the first to note that it takes a total team effort to compile a record of 24–1 as the Golden Eagle did this season. Special notice must be given, however, to heavyweight wrestler Jeremy Perry who scored an escape point with 4 seconds remaining in overtime to seal the win for East Davison. Sophomore David Children who led the Golden Eagles with 29 wins against only 3 losses this season, told the Times it was only fitting that Perry clinched the championship. "He said at the beginning of the year he didn't want anything but a state championship, and that's the man to have on the mat when it happened. So, I'm glad it was him."

We are glad for all of the members of the East Davidson wrestling squad. Congratulations to Head Coach Bobby House, Assistant

Coach Brian Lingerfelt, and each member of the team. Best wishes to Doug House (103), Michael Tucker (112), Jeff Lowman (119), Brad Moore (125), Chris Burkhart (130), Tony Peters (135), John Musser (140), Shane Sebastian (145), Chris Waddell (152), Daryl Childress (160), David Lackey (171), Tim Daut (171), Jay Rollins (189), and Jeremy Perry (heavyweight). Special thanks is also given to managers David House and C.J. York and to the "Wrestlerettes" Lori Blake, Megan Gordon, and Jamie Fleming.

To Principal Ben Terrell and Athletic Director Danny Ward, and to all of the students, faculty, staff, families, and fans of East Davidson High School, we offer our congratulations on capturing the State of 1A/2A dual team wrestling championship. The entire Sixth District of North Carolina is proud that you have won this title 2 out of the last 3 years.